

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.14

January 22nd, 1913. Temperature a.m. 61, p.m. 62; Humidity...72, 68.

January 22nd, 1912. Temperature a.m. 61, p.m. 61; Humidity...86, 88.

No. 9001

庚子年十二月十七日

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1913.

四拜禮

號三十月正英曆

886 P.M. ANNUN
SINGAPORE COPY 10. CENT.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 22.
The Ambassadors in London to-day take up the question of Albania. Montenegro and Serbia have already submitted memoranda detailing their claims, the former demanding Skutari, Ipek, and Prizrend, and the latter Prizrend and Priep.
The Montenegrin Demands:
Later.
Montenegro demands Scutari, Ipek and Djakova, not Prizrend. Serbia proposes as a natural Albanian-Serbian frontier the watershed between the Adriatic and the lakes of Prespa and Ochrida.
Roumania and Bulgaria.
A Reuter's message delayed in transmission states that Bulgaria has agreed to cede to Roumania territory on the coast southward of Mangalia, which will be made a naval base. This has hitherto been unfeasible owing to the proximity of the frontier. This cession removes the chief difficulty.
Turkey's Financial Plight.
Reuter's correspondent in Constantinople states that extreme financial penury prevails. The December salaries have not been paid, and the facts of the naval engagement have become known.
Naval Engagements.
Encouraged by the reports of the Hamidieh's success the Turkish commander ventured southward but at Tenedos began to retire slowly. Immediately the Greeks were sighted, the Turks fired over 300 shells and claim to have inflicted much damage, though the Turks themselves suffered severely.
The Assari Tewfik and the Torgut Reis were badly hit. A shell exploded on the turret of the latter and everyone was either killed or wounded. Both guns were disabled and altogether four officers and thirty-six men were killed and 164 wounded.
Proposed Bulgarian Loan.
M. Theodoroff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, has arrived in London for the purpose of sounding financial circles with a view to an impending loan mainly for various enterprises out of the new situation.
Greek Attack.
The Greeks have commenced an attack on Bizani, the key to Janina.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens officially reports that the Artillery attack on Bizani began at eight o'clock in the evening. The Turks replied feebly. A general advance followed, the Greeks dislodging the Turks on the outlying positions. The enemy fled in disorder towards Bizani.
Turkey Giving Way.
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the meeting of the Grand Council adjourned on Wednesday, the general impression being that the attitude of the Government towards the Allies' demands were weakening.
German Cruiser Mistaken for Greek.
Reuter's correspondent at Port Said states that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, after leaving Syria, proceeded to Beirut, where, sighting a cruiser, probably the German warship Breslau, which she took for a Greek man-of-war, she cut anchor and left full-speed, sighting on Saturday evening two destroyers, supposed to be Greek, she fled to Port Said.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

PEACE LIKELY.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the Grand Council met at the Domabogtsche Palace, and it is understood that the Council decided in favour of accepting the Powers' Note for the conclusion of peace. Eight notable personages were invited to attend, including most of the Senators, Under Secretaries and ecclesiastical dignitaries of Islam.
Turkey Gives Way.
Later.
A message from Constantinople states that a Note is to be handed to the Powers to-morrow (Thursday) in which the Government places itself in the hands of the Powers and agrees to their proposals regarding Adrianople and the Aegean Islands.
The Grand Council's decision was almost unanimous and was reached after only slight discussion.
The Government frankly declared in favour of the acceptance of the Powers' advice.
[The Note from the Powers called the attention of the Porte to the grave responsibility of preventing the re-establishment of peace by resisting their counsels and stated that Turkey could only have itself to blame if the prolongation of the war jeopardises Constantinople and extends the hostilities to the Asiatic provinces. The Powers therefore advised the Porte to cede Adrianople and leave the Powers to decide the fate of the Aegean Islands. They assured respect to the Moslem edifices in Adrianople.]

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

REVOLTING HYPOCRISY.

London, January 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Hon. Elihu Root, in supporting in the Senate his amendment to the Panama Canal Act, seeking to eliminate the exemption of American coastwise vessel from payment of tolls, said the cornerstone of the American rights in the Canal was that it should be open to the world on equal terms. The Canal Zone was not American property except on trust and any other standpoint would be revolting hypocrisy.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

QUESTION OF IMPERIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

London, January 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne wires that Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, has stated that he thought there was no necessity at present to appoint an Australian Minister on the Imperial Defence Committee, because the Australian policy was known to have had the approval of the Admiralty. That policy differed from the policy of the other Dominions because in addition to building the ships it provided the men. The Government were of opinion that it would be advantageous to come to an agreement with New Zealand and Canada regarding the defence of British interests in the Pacific.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

350 CARAVANERS DROWNED.

London, January 22.
A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Suakin (a seaport on the Red Sea) states that a caravan of Indian pilgrims at Elhamra, which is midway between Medina and Yembo (Arabia), were overwhelmed by a sudden flood from the mountains. Of the number 350 were drowned and 50 saved.

TELEGRAMS.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

LOBBY INTRIGUES.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 22.

Unprecedented Lobby intrigue is taking place in connection with the female suffrage amendments to the Franchise Bill.
Though the Liberal newspapers generally are not so pessimistic as the "Daily Chronicle," which describes the situation as being the most menacing confronting the Government, they are unanimous in urging the Radicals to be cautious and to remember that it is no Party question, and also not to talk of resignations.
The Various Proposals.
Sir Edward Grey's amendment, which Mr. Lyttelton moves and Sir Edward supports, merely substitutes "person" for "male person." The general belief is that it will pass, but it is not thought likely that the House will adopt the consequential amendment which Mr. Henderson, the Labour M.P., intends moving in favour of universal adult suffrage, and the enfranchising of 10,000,000 women; or Mr. Dickinson's amendment involving the enfranchisement of 6,000,000 women householders and married women.
Mr. Lyttelton's amendment would enfranchise 1,000,000 Municipal voters.
Mr. Dickinson's amendment is considered as having most chance of being adopted.
Should Sir Edward Grey's amendment alone be carried, the Courts may have to decide the meaning of the term "person," which the House of Lords in 1908 defined as meaning "male person."

Ministers May Resign.

There are rumours that some of the Ministers will resign, whatever the decision of the House of Commons might be, and it is even suggested that Sir Edward Grey will resign if his amendment be rejected.
Some Radicals suggest the dropping of the Bill, and proceeding with the Plural Voting Bill only.
Votes for Women Denounced.
At a crowded meeting at Queen's Hall, attended by Unionist and Liberal Members of Parliament and other prominent personages to protest against Women's Suffrage, Lord Curzon, who presided, declared that he was undeviatingly hostile to the Suffrage.
Mr. Hobhouse, supporting, maintained that the majority of women were anti-Suffragists.
Mrs. Humphrey Ward argued that women with the vote would only be raw material for the political purposes of men.

Franchise Bill Criticised.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the City, made a vehement denunciation of the Government's Franchise Bill. He said their idiotic proposition was based on the idea that where man rests is his true home, and that where he works has no connection therewith. (Laughter.) The Bill would disfranchise the City of London which had steadily grown with the Empire. (Cheers.) He dwelt on the City's vast importance from the Imperial and financial points of view, and also in the world of International commerce; yet, he said, the Government would make the City's rights and its weight in the councils of the Empire vanish, while introducing 42 representatives from a newly-constituted Ireland to vote on English and Scottish affairs.
Lord Rothschild said the Government's Bill would reduce a great constituency to a very small one of caretakers and bank messengers, and, if women voted, of charwomen.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK SENSATION.

WHOLESALE INCENDIARISM.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 22.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that amazing revelations have arisen out of the conviction of the incendiary Stein, which have led to the arrest of a number of minor insurance officials.
It appears that Stein belonged to a gang which, with the connivance of venal insurance inspectors, insured worthless property and then set fire to it.
It is calculated that thousands of fires could be traced to this gang.
The devices used include sausages filled with benzine instead of meat.

FRENCH CABINET.

LATEST FORECASTS.

London, January 22.
M. Briand is busily engaged Cabinet making. The latest forecasts are that M. Ribot or M. Jonnart, the ex-Governor of Algeria, takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, M. Etienne that of War, and M. Baudin that of Marine.
Cabinet Complete.
Later.
The French Cabinet has been completed. M. Briand has been appointed Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Jonnart, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Baudin, Minister of Marine; M. Etienne, Minister of War; M. Guisthau, Minister of Commerce; M. Jean Morel, Minister of the Colonies; M. Klotz, Minister of Finance; M. Barthelemy, Minister of Justice.

SOMALILAND.

RE-OCCUPATION URGED.

London, January 22.
In the House of Commons Mr. Baird, Unionist M.P. for Rugby, asked for information regarding Somaliland. He described the condition of the interior as being chaotic and derogatory to British honour.
Two Unionist M.P.s, Mr. Glazebrook and Sir Randolph Baker, urged re-occupation.
Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, described the success of the operations by the Camel Constabulary and the 119th Infantry against a tribe of caravan looters in December, and said there had been no disturbing reports since. There was nothing serious in the condition of the interior.

MOROCCO.

FRENCH AGAIN ACTIVE.

London, January 22.
A message from Paris states that the French are resuming operations at Mogador with a strong force comprised of six battalions of Infantry and two squadrons of Cavalry, with artillery and numerous machine guns.

PORTUGUESE STRIKE.

SHIPPING HUNG UP.

London, January 22.
A message from Lisbon states that the sailings of the Portuguese East African liners have been suspended owing to a strike by the sailors and dockers over the dismissal of a sailor.

MALAY DREADNOUGHT.

NEWCASTLE'S HOPES.

London, January 22.
It is hoped in Newcastle that the Malay battleship will inaugurate the new shipbuilding yard which Messrs. Armstrong have just completed there.

TELEGRAMS.

WELSH BYE-ELECTION.

LIBERALS RETAIN SEAT.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 22.

The bye-election at Flint Burghs, caused by the death of the late sitting member, Mr. Summers, has resulted in the Liberals retaining the seat, the polling being:
Mr. Parry (L.)... 2,152.
Mr. Roberts (U.) 1,941.
Liberal majority 211.
[At the last General Election the voting was: Mr. Summers (L.), 2,093; Col. Howard (U.), 1,589; Liberal majority, 509.]

THE B. I. COMPANY.

NEW FLEET ACQUIRED.

London, January 22.
It is announced that the British India Steamship Company has acquired the fleet of Messrs. Archibald Currie and Company, of Melbourne.
The new fleet comprises five modern steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 22,000 tons.

OBITUARY.

SIR JAMES COATS.

London, January 22.
The death is announced of Sir James Coats, the well-known thread magnate.
[The late Sir James Coats, is a director of the famous firm of J. and P. Coats, Ltd. He was a son of the late Sir Peter Coats and was 78 years of age. He was made a Baronet in 1909, and the title now falls on Mr. Stuart Auchincloss, the eldest son by deceased's first marriage.]

MR. CHAPLIN.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

London, January 22.
The Right Hon. Mr. Henry Chaplin, Unionist M.P. for Wimbledon, who met with an accident last month while riding with the Anytobley Hounds, fracturing two ribs by being thrown over a fence, underwent a slight operation on the 6th inst. The operation was most successful.

FOR FREE TRADE.

INFLUENTIAL CITY MEETING.

London, January 22.
An influential meeting in the City, presided over by Lord Avebury and attended by Lord Inchape Lord halfour of Burleigh and Sir Edgar Speyer, passed a resolution in favour of Free Trade, declaring that Tariff Reform, which is only another name for Protection, is fraught with grave political and economic danger to the Empire.

PARLIAMENT.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

London, January 22.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that he hoped to conclude the Welsh Disestablishment and Franchise Bills by February 12th and he thought they should also carry the Trades Union and Railway Bills, the latter being the fulfilment of the pledge to the Companies during the railway strike. He suggested that these Bills should be taken after 10.30 o'clock in the evening, when the "guillotine" had fallen; and then possibly the House would rise on February 19th till March 13th. If the suggestion was not adopted, the session would be prolonged.
Mr. Bonar Law vigorously opposed the proposal.

TELEGRAMS.

ROBBERS FRUSTRATED.

PEARLS WORTH £80,000.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 22.

A daring attempt has been made during the week-end to rob a safe containing pearls valued at eighty thousand sterling, in the offices of a pearl merchant, named Rubin, in Holborn Viaduct.
The thieves, who were disturbed when they had almost drilled through the safe, decomposed, leaving apparatus weighing half a ton which included twelve gas cylinders, blow pipes, batteries, etc.
It is a mystery how they entered unnoticed.

NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS.

London, January 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador, has conveyed to President-Elect Poincare the British Government's congratulations on the occasion of his election to the Presidency.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LEAVES THE HOSPITAL.

London, January 22.
The Duchess of Connaught has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave the hospital, but she will remain in Montreal for the present.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Sir James Coats, the thread magnate, is dead.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., has successfully undergone an operation.

British re-occupation of Somaliland has been urged in Parliament.

Sir W. H. Manning, Governor of Nyasaland, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The Hon. W. G. Ellison-Macartney, Governor of Tasmania, has been made K.C.M.G.

The Greeks have begun the attack on Bizani, which is the key to Janina, routing the Turks.

A caravan of Indian pilgrims were overwhelmed by a sudden flood at Elhamra and 350 drowned.

The Duchess of Connaught has now left the hospital but will remain at Montreal for the present.

Sir Francis Bertie has conveyed British congratulations to M. Poincare, the new French President.

An influential City meeting presided over by Lord Avebury passed a resolution in favour of Free Trade.

A strike of dockers and sailors at Lisbon has resulted in the suspension of the East Africa liner services.

In a naval engagement with the Greeks the Turks lost four officers and 30 men killed and 184 wounded.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

An astounding attempt to rob a Holborn pearl merchant of pearls valued £80,000 is reported in a telegram.

There is unprecedented Lobby intrigue in connection with the female suffrage amendments to the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Root says the cornerstone of American rights over the Panama Canal was that it should be open to the world on equal terms.

Mr. Asquith has outlined Government proposals in regard to the allocation of time on the various Bills now before Parliament.

The Bulgarian Finance Minister has arrived in London with a view to arranging a loan for enterprises arising out of the new situation.

The British India Company has acquired the fleet of Archibald Currie and Company, Melbourne, consisting of five modern steamers.

Turkey has agreed to place herself in the hands of the Powers and agree to the proposals regarding Adrianople and the Aegean Islands.

Amazing revelations have been made in New York of the work of a gang which systematically insured worthless property, and then set it afire.

It is hoped that the laying down of the Malay Dreadnought will inaugurate the new yard which Armstrongs have completed at Newcastle.

The Australian Government agrees on the need of an agreement with New Zealand and Canada regarding the defence of British interests in the Pacific.

LOCAL.

Volunteer orders appear in to-day's issue.

Field operations took place to-day near Fanling.

The Hughes Comedy Company staged "The Speculators" last night.

H.E. the Governor is to leave for Canton to-night and will return to-morrow.

The Hongkong Chess Club has won the cup presented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Rev. C. N. Pope, vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, urges the need for a Church Hall.

A member of the crew of the steam launch, Atlanta, fell overboard, off Blackhead's Point, and was drowned.

A civilian branch of the O.E.M.S. has been started and will hold its next meeting to-morrow at St. Paul's College.

The report to be presented to the shareholders of the Union Waterboat Company, at the annual meeting, is published to-day.

The annual meeting of seat-holders and subscribers in St. John's Cathedral was held in the City Hall last evening, Bishop Lander presiding.

Mr. Montague Ede has been proposed for election to the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who goes home on leave.

GENERAL NEWS.

600 Miles Flight.
M. Roland Garros flew on 22nd ult. from Sicily to Rome, having crossed by air from Tunis to Sicily on the previous Wednesday. He covered altogether nearly 600 miles.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson and ceremony.

Washington, January 17.—President-elect Wilson is paying little attention to the traditions of the inaugural ceremony, and has now asked that the inaugural ball, the quadrennial social event of the United States, be omitted at his induction into office.

"Joker" Bad Marksman.

Thinking the other day it would be a "good joke" to knock off the bowler hat of a friend with a shot from an air-gun, John Bird, aged 20, a slaughterman, tried to do so while the former was walking along York-road, Islington, London. Unfortunately, as his counsel observed when he pleaded guilty to a charge of wounding at London Sessions recently, Bird was not an expert marksman, and the pellet hit the head inside the hat. Mr. Wallace bound the prisoner over.

Chinese Coat of Mail.

It is reported that Yung Kwangsun, a native of Huiping district, has invented a coat of mail which is invulnerable to bullets from the best ammunition in vogue. It is stated that the armour has been tested by Wang Ming-tang, a military officer, and good results were obtained. The test consisted of firing bullets from a modern rifle and an automatic revolver at the armour, which was not penetrated—Peking Daily News.

A Japanese Dog Story.

The people in Mr. Seimochi Agee's house in Fuyuta-cho, Kojima-cho, heard their watch-dog barking furiously at the front gate about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. says the "Japan Times." It was ascertained that the animal had brought a purse in its mouth, and wanted to let the people know about it. When examined, the purse was found to contain silver coins to the amount of about four yen. They at once reported the matter to the Kiocho Police Station.

Opium in Kiangsu.

The Tathu of Kiangsu has, according to a native paper, spared no effort in the suppression of opium; and has established many offices for investigation, etc. As the number of smokers has greatly diminished, he has closed many of the offices which are now unnecessary. A report to that effect has been sent telegraphically to the Central Government.

Live shells at Nankin.

Several days ago, while the C. N. str. Hupoh was lying at Nanking, some of the crew secured one of the shells that had been in use during the battle of Purple Hill. While endeavouring to open it, the shell exploded and one of the men was killed and several injured, including one of the engineers who had part of his hand blown off while attempting to open the dangerous missile with a hammer and cold chisel.

President Yuan.

President Yuan has lately paid much attention to military and diplomatic affairs. Besides conferring with the different institutions in Peking, he has constantly consulted telegraphically with the Vice-President. It is reported that on account of some very important questions, which could not be discussed by telegrams a special delegate has been appointed to bring to Wuchang a despatch written by the President himself and the delegate started a few days ago.

A Substitute for Petrol.

The Petrol Committee of the Royal Automobile Club, which has had under consideration for some time the question of fuels, other than petrol, for use in motor vehicles, is anxious to obtain details of the actual experience of those motorists who have used benzol. From the information at present available a communication from the Club states benzol appears to be the most ready substitute for petrol. Evidence is being taken from experts as to the production, distribution and other technical details concerning benzol but the Committee desires as many reports as possible from motorists, both private and commercial, of their actual experience with the fuel.

HOW HIGH CAN MAN FLY?

Limitations of the Aviator.

When Roland Garros, the French aviator, drove his monoplane to a height of 19,032 feet near Tunis last month he was tempting fate. It was an audacious but a very dangerous performance. The aviator's safety depends upon complete control of his faculties; a few moments of unconsciousness and he is doomed. Unlike the balloonist, the aviator is under a constant strain at high altitudes; he can never rest passive and secure. The aviator, it may be said, always has his hands full, and his brain must be clear and quick to save him in an emergency, mechanical or meteorological. It is at such a height as Garros attained that meteorological perils are encountered. The cold may be so keen that the limbs stiffen, and the air becomes rarefied, causing a difficulty in breathing.

How high the aviator can rise, retaining control of his machine, perhaps Roland Garros or his rival, Georges Legagneux, who has a record of 17,881 feet, will be able to demonstrate by an achievement something like that attempted by the aeronaut James Glaisher, who on January 12, 1862, at Woolwich, England, made an ascent in a balloon for meteorological observation. At 21,100 feet, four miles, the pulsations of his heart were distinctly audible and "his breathing was very much affected, so that panting was produced by the slightest exertion." Glaisher continued to rise until at 20,000 feet he became insensible.

It is probable that for some time before this this altitude was reached Glaisher's senses were slipping from him. When he recovered consciousness, thirteen minutes after noticing the registration of 20,000 feet, the balloon was falling at the rate of 2,000 feet a minute. Glaisher had previously risen to 26,171 feet in a balloon without becoming insensible, and within twenty years there have been ascents to over 30,000 feet. Thus Dr. A. Bresson at Strassfurt on December 4, 1894, rose to 51,500 feet, at which point he found the temperature to be 54 degrees Fahrenheit; and on July 31, 1901, Berson and R. J. Suring in a balloon ascension noted a barometric reading of 34,500 feet, but both of them lost consciousness.

Four ascents in the autumn of 1862 by John Welsh, a Kew Observatory meteorologist, were informing as regards minimum temperatures at altitudes varying from 12,610 to 22,370 feet. The lowest temperatures registered on different days were 16.4 degrees Fahrenheit at 12,640 feet, 12.4 degrees at 18,370 feet, 8.7 degrees at 19,380 feet, and 10.5 degrees at 22,370 feet. From these records of temperature it may be inferred that an aviator, guiding a monoplane at 19,000 feet even in Tunis, is threatened with cold searching enough to incapacitate him. His heart must thump against his ribs and his respiration must be alarmingly rapid. How much higher he can go without collapse, bearing in mind that the muscles of his arms, legs and back must be in play, is only to be conjectured. The advantage of the balloonist is obvious; under less physical and mental strain he can rise far higher. The presumption is that much above 20,000 feet the aviator cannot go. Probably a test will soon be made, for neither Garros nor Legagneux will be able to resist the temptation to try for a new record.

Jack Johnson's Bungalow.

Jack Johnson, the negro boxer, has replied to the agitation for his expulsion from Chicago by purchasing for \$7,000 a magnificent bungalow on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, a fashionable summer resort of Chicago millionaires. To the dismay of the aristocratic families inhabiting the resort, Johnson announced that he has presented the bungalow to his new white wife (formerly Lucille Cameron), and that she will take up her residence there. How Johnson effected the purchase is a mystery, as the millionaire property owners on Lake Geneva keep a strict guard over all transfers with a view to preventing the invasion of the territory by undesirable parvenus.

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Hongkong, 30th Sept. 1912. [708]

TO LET—STEADY BRITISH.—ER can be accommodated in English home in Kowloon. Near the ferry; no children; every comfort. Terms moderate. Write:—"Alpha," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

Hongkong, 6th Jan. 1913. [121]

THE PILOTAGE ASSOCIATION.

Probable Litigation at Shanghai.

For a long time the workings of the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association in Shanghai have not run as smoothly as could be desired, says the "China Press." Many have been the differences amongst the members of the association and these differences recently led to litigation which was fought out in the American Consular Court when Captain Butland won his case. A pilot interviewed recently said that quite a "crop of litigation" was pending, a statement confirmed by the Manager of the Association, who said that it would not be wise to say too much at the present juncture.

Facts Gleaned.
The facts of the case, as gleaned from the pilot interviewed, and from other seafaring sources, are that the younger pilots who have joined the association, numbering about 18, are desirous that the Association shall continue, so that if any piloting is required—and it often is on the run to Hankow, the longest pilotage known—they can command their own fees. This the younger men look upon as just; they reason that the older pilots have enjoyed the protection of the Association and they too desire the same protection.

There have been differences on the question which have led to a number of the older pilots leaving the Association and endeavouring to form associations for themselves. The largest number, however, have remained with the old association and it was pointed out that this will mean that the shipping companies will make first application to the old association. Therefore the men who have remained loyal will receive the first call, to the detriment of those who have left. The other side of the story is that the older pilots "having made their pile" will cut the rates and thereby cut out the younger members.

The Question of Litigation.
At this point, the question of litigation steps in. The members of the Association are bound by

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TO LET, houses in An-ta Avenue, K'owloon, immediate possession.
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LOST.

LOST.—On Sunday morning in Bowen Road or neighborhood a young f x-terrier bitch; brown marking on hind quarters; answers to the name of Jimmy. Small reward offered. "R. J." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph." Hongkong, 21st Jan. 1913. [121]

certain rules, the breaking of which is punishable to a certain extent, as instance the Butland trial in which the defendant won. The Association claims that the men who have left, according to the pilot interviewed, have broken these rules, hence the "crop of litigation." There is still a further question to be considered, the position of those who are not of British nationality and who are members of the Association, which is entered under the Hongkong Ordinances. There are several Americans who have remained loyal, said the Manager, and several, along with Britishers, who have left.

It will not be possible to proceed against the Americans, as Judge Thayer in the Butland case pointed out that the British law could not apply to a citizen of the United States in such cases and that was the main reason for Butland winning his case. But against the Britishers the Association has power to proceed, and in all probability it will be in this direction that the litigation will result.

The matter will be watched with interest by the seafaring people, for a great deal depends upon which sides wins when the matter is brought in Court. It will either result in the power of the Association being more or less destroyed or the vesting in it of further power over those who have agreed to its articles.

Tobacco and Cholera.

The article on "Tobacco and Cholera," in our issue of November 9, prompts Mr. Leonard Matthews of St. Louis to write us ("Literary Digest") of a visit made by his wife and himself in 1866 to the great tobacco factory at Barcelona, Spain, where over 4,000 employees were at work. He says: "The director told us that cholera had visited the city the year before, when the town was decimated; yet not one of the 4,000 employees died from the disease."

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The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionally. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies: Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1913.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

To-morrow Sir Edward Grey is to move an amendment to extend the franchise to women. This would promise considerable interest at any time and under any circumstances; but just now, when the two great parties in the Commons are at each other's throats over every other subject, the possibilities of interesting and humorous situations are boundless; for, behold, each camp will be split up into two factions: those for and those against woman suffrage. It is going to be most entertaining to watch the lamb lying down with the lion—Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Carson hand in hand for once in their lives, while Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. F. E. Smith vote vigorously on opposite sides.

All the same, it is good that this matter should be brought up and thoroughly thrashed out once and for all; ventilation of opinion can do no harm; though, if we know anything about the convictions and prejudices of the British people, we should think that any motion in favour of granting women a vote is doomed to failure, even though many influential people think it would be better to settle the question "and done with it," by giving way to the suffragists. Even had the militant suffragists never come into existence as an organization, it is unlikely that the mass of people in Britain would ever have been willing to see the franchise given to womenfolk; and there can be no doubt that the "Votes for Women" crusade has incalculably strengthened men's opposition to the objects of that crusade, for its upholders have shown all too plainly how unfitted they are to be trusted with the power to vote. One argument put forth by national supporters of woman suffrage is that an educated woman, who is a property-owner and taxpayer, has surely as much right to vote as the farm-labourer who cannot write his own name and who pays practically no taxes. We admit the force of the argument; but was it wise in the first place to give that labourer a vote at all? England was a more contented country in the days when it was less generous in extending the franchise, than it now is. But it is idle to talk of that, for the mischief (we use the word for want of a better) in that direction is done and cannot be undone. But it all the more behoves our politicians to see that confusion is not worse confounded by admitting women to the vote.

Probably it is no exaggeration to say that not one per cent. of the real womanly women, who have even been the backbone of England, has the least desire to vote; in other words, those who are clamouring for the franchise are, in nearly every case, women who have ceased to be womanly; and for such, the world at large has not a great deal to say. Women of this latter type have forgotten their real mission and at present are doing their best to render themselves unfit for anything but a laughing-stock. One is tired to death of the wearisome old contention that, because women have been admitted to the universities and have, in some cases, taken higher places than men in examinations, they must surely know how to vote. Such an argument proves nothing, except that many women are capable of appreciating and attaining higher education. No amount of teaching and no university degree will enable the majority of them to follow the dictates of the head rather than those of the heart, and no man who is a man would wish that things should be otherwise. If that day should ever come when woman could be swayed entirely by reason instead of by emotion, she would become unsexed altogether, and it would be high time for the world to come to an end.

St. John's Cathedral.

The report submitted by the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Francis Clarke, at the annual meeting of the subscribers and seatholders in St. John's Cathedral, last night was of a fairly satisfactory character. There has been a saving on the year, of \$1,450, despite a reduction of the income by \$1,500, which means that the expenditure has been lowered by \$3,000. That is so far good; but the point is as to whether that reduction can be maintained consistent with necessary Church activity. That is a point upon which an outsider is not altogether qualified to judge, but it seems to us that there is a certain lack of parish life which has to be removed before the Cathedral reaches the full flood of its usefulness. The members of the Church body recognize this as clearly as anyone; and it is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that the Assistant Chaplain Fund is progressing satisfactorily. A second Chaplain would materially help to develop parish life in the Church.

A Reduced Majority.

Radical Wales offers little opportunity for the success of a Unionist candidate, and we are therefore not surprised that the Liberals have retained Flint Burghs in the by-election just concluded. All the same, it is gratifying to note that the Ministerial majority has been reduced by one half what it was at the last General Election. Then the Liberal member had a margin of over 500 votes; now the advantage is merely one of just over 200. If the Unionists can make such substantial headway in Mr. Lloyd George's own land, the chances are that they can do even better elsewhere. Anyhow, the tide is running in the right direction, and, despite the recent differences in the Unionist party, now happily solved, the result shows that Unionism is still a very living and vital force.

The Theatre in the East.

We can well understand that Mr. Allan Wilkie should have felt annoyed at the failure of Shanghai playgoers to support him during his recent visit, particularly in face of the fair promises made by the local Playgoers' Society. At the same time we venture to think that, if Mr. Wilkie were condemned to live in the East, he would see the matter with different eyes. He would soon learn that there is no comparison between the conditions of life out here and those in Europe or America. True, many men live here for twenty or thirty years and remain, to all appearances, as healthy as they would have been at home; but not one man in a thousand can boast of possessing the same activity and energy of brain as were his before the East got a grip of him. The only conceivable exceptions are sea-faring men, and others whose work keeps them mainly in the open air.

Lightness and Brightness.

The average European—any in Hongkong—is confined to his office for some eight hours daily, and, in most cases, when that spell is over, he wants rest or recreation—not study; for that eight hours work may be regarded, so far as most of us are concerned, as equivalent to twelve in London. Surely, then, it is not such a heinous crime to prefer "pills" to deeper matter, whether in our reading or in our play-going. We own frankly that it is a disgrace that Shakespearean Comedy, as well as Sheridan and Goldsmith, should not meet with instant appreciation here; but we are not going to admit that the presentation of problem plays and tragedies is in any way to be desired in Hongkong. Shanghai or Singapore—except perhaps as a very occasional and special treat to the mentally alert few. Nine-tenths of us here have all our work cut out to keep our minds moderately healthy, even under the happiest circumstances; and meditations on the promptings and machinations of the flesh and the devil (which, after all, are no greater or less than in the days of Noah) will not make our task any easier. Wherefore we say: Long life to the variety, entertainment and the musical comedy.

DAY BY DAY.

The heart of moral force is conscience—a faint inextinguishable flame—whose light we call duty and its heat love.

Death.

We regret to record the death of the wife of Mr. Chong Pui-kai, which took place yesterday evening, after a long illness. The funeral took place to-day.

The Pathfinder.

The U. S. Geodetic Survey Ship Pathfinder, the contract for the overhauling of which was secured by the Taikoo Dock Co., went on the ways to-day.

Qualified as Second Mate.

Mr. Hugh Lloyd passed his examination yesterday, under the Board of Trade, held at the Harbour Office, and thereby is qualified as second mate.

Body of Missing Man Found.

The police report that the body of a shop coolie has been found in the Harbour, near Sam Shiu-po. The man had been reported as missing some time ago.

Assistant Chaplain Fund.

A private meeting of the subscribers to the Assistant Chaplain Fund, in connection with St. John's Cathedral, was held yesterday evening, H. E. the Governor presiding.

Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

We understand that there is a likelihood of a concert being given in March in aid of the Y.M.C.A. funds, while a similar project is afoot to further the interests of the Y.W.C.A.

Reported Robbery at Tai-po.

The police have been informed that a man broke into a house in Tai-po and robbed an old woman of some money. He is alleged to have gained entrance to the house through a hole in the wall.

Russian Smoked Fish.

The Russo Egyptian Tobacco Store have received a consignment of Russian smoked fish from Kamchatka. We have tasted this delicious fish and can thoroughly recommend it to our readers.

Depositing Rubbish.

This morning at the Marine Court, before Commander Basil Taylor, two fishing boat owners were charged with dredging in the Harbour, and with depositing rubbish therein. They were each fined \$5 or in default 14 days' hard labour.

Army Service Corps.

Lieut. O. D. M. Garza, 2nd Bn. D. C. L. I., is attached to the Army Service Corps for duty. From the 17th January, inclusive, Vice Lieut. E. R. M. Kirkpatrick, 1st Bn. K. O. Y. L. I., who was struck off the strength of the Command on the 17th instant.

Drowned.

The Police have received a report from the coxswain of the steam launch Atlanta to the effect that one of the crew aged about 22 years, fell overboard and was drowned. The launch at the time was off Blackhead Point. The body has not yet been recovered.

Opium Divan.

Sergeant Girard, at the Police Court, this morning, charged thirteen men before Mr. Hazeland, with using the house No. 13, Tuk Hing Lane, Wanchai, as an opium divan. The "keeper" was fined \$250 or in default three months and the remainder \$2 each or seven days.

Assaulting Sainpin Women.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, with assaulting three sainpin women. It was stated that one of the men drew a knife in course of an argument over fare. The defendants were fined \$10 each or in default fourteen days.

Calendars.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a dainty calendar "Girl with Roses," from the Nestle and Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co., who recently inaugurated a depot in Hongkong. Messrs. Cadbury, of Bourneville, also send as a neat calendar, with the dates in Chinese, which is also a strong and useful paper file.

Cold Probably Tempted Him.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with the theft of some articles of clothing from Messrs. Whittyway and Lydlaw. Mr. Otty Kong Sing defended and urged that the prisoner was not an habitual thief, and pointed out that the cold weather probably tempted him to do so. The defendant was sent to prison for a month.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Annual Meeting of the Subscribers and Seatholders

The annual meeting of the subscribers and seatholders of St. John's Cathedral was held yesterday evening in the City Hall when Bishop Lander presided. He was supported by the members of the church body, including Col. W. R. St. John, Dr. F. Clark, Messrs. A. Bryer, W. Armstrong, W. L. Patenden and the Chaplain, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle. There were also present, H. E. the Governor, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mrs. Pollock, Messrs. A. Beck, T. F. Hough, F. Brown, G. Piercy, H. J. Gedge, M. S. Northcote and others.

The secretary, Mr. A. Bryer, having read the minutes of the last meeting, the treasurer, Dr. F. Clark, presented the accounts and, in doing so, remarked that this was the first time for a number of years that they had been able to present a balance sheet showing a credit balance. This year there was a credit balance of \$1746. As a matter of fact, the actual difference between income and expenditure for the year was \$1450 but that was complicated by money taken from fixed deposit.

The Year's Income.

The income for the year was \$15,524 and the expenditure \$14,074 leaving a credit balance of \$1450. That meant that their income had been reduced within the past year by \$1400 and the expenditure by \$8000. That practically represented that salary of the assistant chaplain. The reduction in income was general. Few rents had been reduced by about \$250, donations by \$500 and collections by about the same amount. That made in all \$1250 and the other \$250 was made up of sundry items. They were now in the position that they had a credit balance of \$1500 but they had to remember that their reserve fund had reached bed rock at \$1000. They could not very well lower that without wiping it out altogether. He hoped they would be able to add to that fund besides getting other funds started; with finances in their present state the cathedral could not afford the services of a second chaplain. Dr. Clark said that the accounts had been audited by Mr. Wood of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The Lay Members.

The chairman then called upon the meeting to elect the lay members of the Church body and in doing so expressed his gratitude to the retiring six members for their services during the past year. They had been very diligent in their duties so far as his knowledge went, and he knew that they had the interests of the cathedral at heart. As this was the first meeting they had had since the arrival of the chaplain he would like to say how much they welcomed him to the diocese, and he remarked on the excellent work the chaplain had done in his parish in the diocese of Chichester. He also thanked others who had helped in the work of the church, including that excellent body the choir.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock retired from the church body and H. E. Sir Henry May proposed the election of the remaining five members with the addition of Mr. N. J. Stubb whom he described as a good churchman and the best financial head in the colony (applause).

Thanks.

This being duly carried, the Rev. Copley Moyle proposed an omnibus vote of thanks to the cathedral, the church body for the splendid manner in which they had performed their duties, Dr. Clark, Mr. B. Bryer, and Mr. Wood, the gentleman who read the lessons, Sunday School teachers, Mr. Donnan Fuller who had constant and tremendous work in keeping the organ in good condition, the choir, and the ladies who looked after the linen and the altar flowers.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross seconding, the resolution was carried. The chaplain then proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Paul Chater for the work he had done in raising \$12,000 for the Assistant Chaplain fund. It was possible that they would have a whole time

assistant chaplain in the near future. They had been told that the subscribers to the fund numbered thirty seven, so they must have contributed large sums indeed. There was a large amount of work to be done particularly among young men and they were not able to do it at the present time. There was a large number of people who were drifting away from the church because they had not had help to carry forward the banner of the cross among people and in places that had not at present been touched. (Applause)

Mr. A. Bryer seconded and the proposition was carried. On the motion of Dr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Northcote, Mr. G. W. Wood was re-elected auditor, that business concluding the meeting.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Ede's Name Proposed for Vacancy.

In accordance with the notice that appeared in Saturday's Gazette, relating to the election of a member of the Legislative Council, to represent the justices of the peace, we learn that Mr. Montague Ede's name has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hawett, O.M.G., seconded by Mr. G. T. Ekins.

The election is necessary to fill the place caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who has been granted leave of absence until November 5 of this year. Should there be any other nomination it must be in the hands of the first police magistrate by to-morrow at 1 p.m.; if not, there will be no necessity for calling a meeting to elect a representative, as Mr. Ede will be returned unopposed.

We learn this morning that Mr. Ede is at present unwell and does not expect to about again for a week or so.

C. E. M. S.

Civilian Branch Established in Hongkong.

As the result of earnest work during the past few weeks a civilian branch of the Church of England Men's Society has been established in Hongkong in addition to the military branch that has been in existence for some considerable time past; and which has done much excellent work under the Rev. Foster Pegg. The new branch, which is called the St. John's Cathedral Branch, holds its meetings at St. Paul's College, the chaplain to the cathedral, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, being the president. For the time being, Mr. R. A. Sinca will act as secretary. Meetings are being held every Friday evening at present and at the next gathering, to-morrow evening, the speaker will be the Rev. Foster Pegg. It is hoped that a good number of men will attend.

An interesting fact about the organization is that men are not pleaded with to join. The request comes from them and, in some cases, something in the nature of probation has to be served before admittance.

CHESS COMPETITION.

Hongkong Club Wins.

In the triangular contest for the shield presented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., for Competition among Chess Clubs, an interesting position arose last week. The Hongkong Chess Club drew with the Club Lusitano, and beat the Y. M. C. A. by 9½ games to 3. The Club Lusitano to gain the trophy had to win all ten games from the Y. M. C. A. but Mr. Vivenah for the latter team, won one from Mr. Carvalho, and the trophy passed to the Hongkong Chess Club of which the Hon. Mr. Pollock is president.

Problem too Much for Schoolboys.

New York, December 18.—Seven students of New York high schools were found during a recent test in arithmetic who could not add 1 and 1, declares Professor Louis Blau of Columbia University in a statistical report on the unfitness of public school pupils for business. The seven students referred to were among 190 examined. Nine could not multiply 1 by 1. On the example 1 multiplied by 1, 107 of the number failed and 127 could not divide 1 by 1. Twenty-eight of the 190 could not multiply 0 by

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH KOWLOON.

The Need for a Church Hall.

In the annual statement for 1912, the Rev. N. C. Joyce remarks:—I have been here so short a time that I feel it is not for me to add much to what our Church Treasurer has already said about our financial position. But I should be sorry to lose this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the credit balance with which we are able to start the New Year; it is a great relief to begin thus, instead of with a balance on the wrong side, and I heartily think the kind friends who so generously contributed to the Deficit Fund, and I do not forget all those who have consistently stood by St. Andrew's through another year, and have kept things going so well.

Looking Forward.

This year we look forward to having a good Sale of Work in the Autumn; we have a strong Committee, and if all do something to help, we ought to break records. As we are starting the year with a clean balance-sheet, we must aim high; and there are two very important matters I should like to mention and to urge upon you. First, looking further afield, our contributions to Church Missionary Association, Bible Society, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes must swell visibly; I am very jealous for St. Andrew's, that she should have a name for large-hearted sympathy and liberality, and I beg you to join with me in aiding these noble institutions as they deserve, and as we ought.

An Obvious Need.

Then looking nearer, there is an obvious need which must strike everybody's notice. The Church has been put in splendid trim, thanks to our ever generous friend, Sir Paul Chater. But we sadly need a Church Hall. The matched hardly deserves such a title, and is, moreover, now practically useless.

The Sunday School has had to move to Kowloon School; the Gymnasium Class has to go over to Hongkong; the Boys' Brigade has no suitable headquarters; and there is no room in which to hold social gatherings and other meetings.

Now is the time to make a big forward movement, and give St. Andrew's a Church Hall. We must, however, build for the future, remembering that Kowloon is growing rapidly, and a large hall, such as we ought to have, will cost a good deal; but we never know what we can do till we try. Let us really try, that's all. The scheme is very much in the air at present, but I ask you, as soon as it takes shape, to take your part in bringing it to completion.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

We learn that H. E. the Governor sails to-night by the s.s. Kinsman for Canton and will probably return to the Colony to-morrow.

We are informed the H. E. will pay a visit to the Governor General of Canton.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders by Captain C. V. S. Skrimshire are as follow:—

Lower Section:—Parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday 24th instant for Infantry drill. Note:—Until further Orders Fridays will be set apart for Infantry drill for this Section.

Left Section M. G. Coy:—Until further Orders Mondays will be the drill day of the Section in place of Wednesdays.

Engineer Company:—The Engineer Company will parade at Belchers Fort for continuous night manning as follows:—Monday 27th, Tuesday 28th, Wednesday 29th, Thursday 30th, Friday 31st at 5.45 p.m. Dinner and Lunch will be provided. It is hoped that all members who can possibly do so will attend.

Resigned:—Corpl. E. Raymond is permitted to resign.

Krupp Guns Fail to Stand Test.

Santiago de Chile, December 5.—The Krupp mountain guns purchased for the army proved unsatisfactory at the tests, much to the surprise of the Government and the makers. A commission of artillery officers has been named to visit the United States to study the heavy ordnance used in the American army.

TELEGRAMS.

JAMAICA.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 22.
His Excellency Col. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., Governor of Nyasaland, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica in succession to Sir Sydney Olivier.
[Sir William Henry Manning has been Governor of the Nyasaland Protectorate since 1910. This was his first substantive civil appointment, the remainder of his career being spent in the Army, though he served as temporary Governor of Nyasaland from 1907 to 1910. He has seen much service in the field of war, and was responsible for the raising of the Central Africa Regiment, which he subsequently commanded. He is 49 years of age. The salary attaching to his new post is £5,000 per year, compared with £2,000 at Nyasaland.]

GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA
MADE K.C.M.G.

London, January 22.
The Right Hon. W. G. Ellison-Macartney, the new Governor of Tasmania, has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club "B" team against the Hongkong Cricket Club "A" League team on Saturday, on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground. Play is to commence at 2 p.m.—K. Hancock, A. A. Claxton, S. H. Dodwell, H. Hancock, J. W. S. Jollie, A. C. Long, M. M. Maas, S. S. Moore, Lt. Pucko, D.C.L.L., Staff-surgeon Rooke, R.N. and R. P. Thurstield.

League Cricket.

The following have been selected to represent K.C.C. to play against O.S.C.C. at Happy Valley on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—K. R. Macaskill, F. J. de Homo, F. Sutton, J. P. Robinson, H. S. Rouse, Eng. Lt. E. C. Smith, J. H. Head, Capt. Wood, L. F. Townsend, W. E. Dixon, and W. L. Weaver.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Field operations took place in and about Fanling, to-day, the forces consisting of the "Reds" and "Blues".

The "Red" force included the 25th Punjab, the 126th Baluchistan Infantry and the 8th Rajputs.

The "Blue" force was a Composite Mountain Battery, and the 25th Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rowlandson, of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, acted Senior Officer for the "Red" force, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Tison, 2nd Battalion D.C.L.L., acted for the "Blues".

A fair number of spectators went out to see the manoeuvres by the 8-15 train.

THE BANKNOTE CASE.

The eight Japanese charged with being in possession of forged notes on the Kwan Tung Military Government, again appeared before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court, this afternoon. A cashier, from the Treasury at Canton testified to the notes being forgeries.

The case had not concluded when we went to press.

LADIES BEWARE.

Robbed in Broad Daylight in D'Aguliar Street.

Whilst a lady was walking along D'Aguliar Street, this forenoon, a boy came up behind her and snatched her bag. She gave chase but the boy ran up a side street and then through a passage leading into Wellington Street. Mr. P. J. Wodehouse and an Indian Constable, made a search of the immediate vicinity for the thief but he could not be found. The lady said that the bag contained only two dollars but there were keys and papers which were important.

COMPANY REPORT.

Union Waterboat Company, Limited.

The report for presentation to the shareholders of the Union Waterboat Company, Limited, at the Eighth Ordinary Annual Meeting to be held at the Company's Office, on Thursday, 30th January, at noon, is as follows:—

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their Annual Report and Statement of the Company's Accounts made up to 31st December, 1912.

The net profits for year ended 31st December, 1912, after allowing for Consulting Committee and Auditor's fees, amount to \$53,877.48.

The General Managers recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent, which will absorb \$27,723.00, write off \$25,037.15 from the value of the Waterboats, \$400.00 from the value of Pipes and Staging, and carry forward a balance of \$57.33 to the new Account.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. A. H. Skelton has resigned, and Mr. Duncan Clark has joined the Committee.

Auditor.—The Accounts under review have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1913.
BALANCE SHEET.

State Capital.	
Authorized—	50,000 shares of \$10 each \$500,000
Issued—	
27,723 shares of \$10	\$277,230.00
each fully paid.....	5,020.00
Unclaimed Dividends	1,905.80
Special Repairs Account	11,556.18
Insurance Fund	13,010.00
Unpaid Launch Water	
Tickets	361.40
Profit and Loss Account,	
Balance	\$53,877.48
	\$362,450.86

As at 31st Dec.	
Waterbats as per last account	\$25,037.15
Less amount written off	20,000.00
	\$5,037.15
Pipes and Staging as per last account	\$3,118.04
Less amount written off	418.04
	\$2,700.00
Furniture	50.00
Cash in Bank and in hand	25,089.10
Hongkong Bank Fixed Deposit	115,000.00
Hongkong Government Deposit	500.00
Sundry Debtors	7,623.16
Proportion of unexpired Licences	128.13
Stock of Drugs, etc.	341.32
	\$362,450.86

Profit and Loss Account.	
To Consulting Committee's Fees	\$ 600.00
To Auditor's Fee	100.00
To Balance	\$53,877.48
	\$54,577.48

By Balance from last account	
By Interest	\$305.26
By Transfer Fees	90.00
By Profit on Trading for the year	\$0,081.82
	\$54,577.48

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Company in Hongkong and that in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1912, according to the best of my information and the explanations given, and as shown by the Books to the Company. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,

Auditor.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1913.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, a boy who had been convicted twice previously, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a door mat which he said he had found on the racecourse. He was ordered to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

It was stated that the defendant not being sixteen years of age, was too young to be banished. Sgt. Gerard proved the case.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

Business Being Conducted on the Large Scale.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, six men were charged with printing and publishing lottery tickets, and also with being in possession of tickets. There were originally seven men charged, but the charge against one was withdrawn.

Inspector Dymond said the business was being carried on on a very large scale and he had every reason to believe that the men were doing a good business. There was doubt that the men knew that the thing was illegal here, as what had been done had been done secretly. In a good many cases money had been paid to keep certain people quiet.

Mr. Hazeland, addressing Mr. Crowther Smith, who appeared on behalf of the first defendant, said that the first defendant had stated that he received the tickets from Swatow and was going to send them back again. The definition of a lottery ticket in the Ordinance also included "within or outside the Colony." He thought that many people considered they could escape the Ordinance by saying that the tickets were from Swatow. He would convict the whole of the defendants but he did not propose to deal harshly with the printers, as he did not suppose they could pay a fine at all.

Inspector Dymond said he thought there was a new farmer. His Worship said the extensive lottery was quite a new thing; it did not exist when he went on leave twelve months ago. He would fine the first defendant \$250, or in default three months, and the remainder \$25 each, or in default one month.

HUGHES COMEDY COMPANY.

The Hughes Musical Comedy Co., had a good house yesterday evening, when they staged "The Speculators."

This production was such an enormous success, last season, that the management decided to include it in this season's repertoire. As may be gathered from the name, "The Speculators" deals with the Stock Exchange. It gives the comedians ample opportunities to show their proficiency in "bulling and bearing" the market. The situations are extremely funny, and the songs, costumes and scenery are up to the company's excellent standard.

Messrs. Le Blanc, F. Vack, and C. Chase fairly brought the house down with "Nursery Rhymes," and Mr. Roach and Company scored well with the popular "Everybody's doing it." Miss Gertrude St. Clair used her voice to excellent advantage, and proved a favourite.

Socially, as well as artistically, the members of the company are a great success as may be seen from the numerous social engagements they are filling. The majority are residing at the Hongkong Hotel.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Fighting the British Engineer's Battle.

The following letter appears in "Electrical Engineering" for December 26. It is signed by Mr. Stafford Ransome, secretary of the British Engineers' Association.

"I have received a cable from Professor C. A. M. Smith, of the Hongkong University, asking me to convey his thanks to those journals who have kindly recommended that British firms should equip the engineering workshop and laboratories of the University. In his cable he further states that the Hongkong University is fighting the battle of the British engineer, and that he is very grateful for any assistance such firms will give to the University.

As doubtless some of your readers are among those who have offered to supply plant to the University, perhaps you would convey Professor Smith's acknowledgments to them through your columns."

M. WEINBERG & CO.

14, NEW BOND ST.

LONDON, W.

MAHALLA No. 1
SPECIALS No. 1
SPECIALS No. 2

High Class Turkish Cigarettes.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SOLE AGENTS:

KRUSE & CO.

THE POKFULUM MURDER CASE.

Description of the Wounds.

The case in which Mo Kwai stands charged with the murder of ex-Jemadar Gulab, a late employee of the Dairy Farm, at Pokfulum, on Nov. 17, was again before Mr. E. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this afternoon.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. R. C. Faithful defended. Chiragh Din, a jemadar of police, said he knew the deceased personally. At 11.45 a.m. on Nov. 20, he identified the body of the deceased, at the public Mortuary. Dr. Macfarlane was present.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, the medical officer in charge of the public mortuary, said he made a personal examination of the body of an Indian male identified by the last witness as Gulab Khan. The cause of death was multiple injuries. The head was severed from the body, leaving a flap of skin hanging from the back of the neck which went to show that more than one blow had been delivered. The chopper (produced) was such a might have severed the head. There was a cut two inches into the right ear, three large scalp wounds on the top of the head. There was a three inch cut at the back of the head on the left side. The cut would have been caused by a sharp instrument. The wounds on the top of the head had fractures under them, but were not cuts. The cuts he saw might have been caused by the hoo (produced). It was very likely that the three inch cut at the back of the head was caused by an instrument like the hoo. He could not say if the wound was inflicted by a downward stroke. There was a small cut on the left cheek-bone. That could be caused by anything sharp-edged, even a rock. There was a cut on the right forehead with maggots in it. There was a bruise on the left side of the face round the mouth. The bruises appeared to him to be anti-mortem and could have been caused by the bamboo pole (produced). There was a fracture of the skull through the left temple-bone. There was another fracture just on the top of the skull. There was a piece of bone cut out of the skull about half an inch above the fracture of the temple bone. These fractures could have been caused by being struck with either the piece of wood or bamboo pole (produced).

All the bruises, fractures and broken ribs were consistent with a severe hammering with instruments such as the ones produced. The bruises etc. he found on the deceased could not have been caused accidentally. The fracture to the skull and the fracture of the temple bone as well as the knocking in of deceased's six ribs would cause death.

Prisoner was committed for trial.

Li Appeal Case.

The celebrated Li appeal case which has occupied the attention of the Full Court for two weeks came to end to-day, when argument on both sides was completed. Judgment was reserved.

CONSUMPTION CURE.

The Value of Fresh Air.

Writing in the current issue of "Life and Work" on the subject of consumption, Dr. R. W. Philip, F.R.C.P., Edinburgh, says:—Everywhere there are signs that man has recognised that the vast roll of disease and death due to the tubercle bacillus can be prevented, and has determined that this black spot on civilisation shall not remain. Tuberculosis is an endemic disease—that is, it abounds where men congregate. It appeared in the train of civilisation, and has spread with its spread. It is not essential to civilisation. It is our own fault that we let it remain. Consumption and tuberculosis in all its forms, can be eradicated and prevented just as surely as leprosy, plague, and typhus have ceased to decimate these islands. The fight with tuberculosis, begun twenty-five years ago, is now raging. Victory is assured, but the fight will be long and arduous. There is an urgent call to arms. Every citizen must be a soldier. Universal service for men, women, and children is the order of the day. There is a call to the individual. There is a call to communities. Each individual can do much in his own interest and that of his fellows. Our intelligence department must be popularised. The citizens must learn that sunlight and open air are the best germicidal agents against the tubercle bacillus. Each individual should insist on the freest supply of these. If sunshine and fresh air entered every room in every home, and every byre in every farm, in sufficient amount, tuberculosis would become extinct. Tuberculosis remains because mankind is content to be defrauded of his birthright.

It is one of the extraordinary paradoxes of life that men and women, who insist on clean water to drink and wash in, are content with a scanty and frequently contaminated supply of air. If only a tax had been levied on air-supply, the demand for supplies would have risen. But like the river of Jordan, it is too easy to reach. Why the unclean people who prefer to breathe the half-used and tainted air should have it all their own way I fail to understand. Our churches, our places of amusement, our halls, our railway carriages, our tramway cars, all participate in the same airlessness, and many of our houses too. It is time to revolt against such medievalism. Were it merely a question of individual taste, it would matter little. But where there is airlessness, sickness and death are close at hand.

Gun Practice.

Gun practice will be carried out as follows:—28th instant.—From Stonecutters, in a W. to S.W. direction, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. from Pakshawan, in a N.E. N. direction, from 6.30 p.m. to midnight; 30th Lower Belchers, in a N.W. to N. direction, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 31st Pakshawan, in a N.E. to N. direction, from 0.30 p.m. to midnight.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Now then—Variety is the spice of life, and a change of diet is good for all of us. We provided you with Sausage the finest in the land, now we have imported for your consumption, DIRECT from LONDON: KIPPERS, HADDOCKS, FILLETS.

Just landed and in prime Condition.

We have received from the NORTH

1,000

BRACE of PHEASANTS,

they are subject to your order.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
NEW PARIS MODELS
IN PLAIN STYLES
MADE OF BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED
TUSCAN STRAW.
INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A NEW STOCK OF

SILK TIES

FOR GENTLEMEN

IN THE

LATEST STYLE AND COLOURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THERE IS ONLY ONE
KING GEORGE
IV.
SCOTCH WHISKY

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There is Only One Quality

OF

"K. G. IV."
WHISKY.

There are no cheaper or more
expensive grades.

ONE STANDARD QUALITY

AT

ONE STANDARD PRICE

CAPITAL £3,000,000

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

TEL. No. 185.

Hongkong 22nd January 1913.

(6)

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.

INC ONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.
And from Hongkong, Manila and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.).
Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste,
Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and
Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
O. J. D. AHLERS, 11th Feb.	S.S. ARMENIA, 24th Jan.
SILESIA, 15th Feb.	For Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg:
SUEVIA, 15th Feb.	S.S. FURST BULOW, 26th Jan.
SPEZIA, 26th Feb.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
SOANDIA, 10th March	S.S. ALTMARK, 5th Feb.
SITHONIA, 23rd March	For Marseilles, Bremen, H. & Antwerp:
	S.S. GOLDENFELS, 10th Feb.
	For Marseilles, Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. BRISGAVIA, 8th March
	For Marseilles, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. BELGRAVIA, 15th March
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. O. J. D. AHLERS, 16th March
	For Vancouver & Portland (Or.):
	S.S. SITHONIA, 22nd March
	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. SILESIA, 23rd March.

For Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.) S.S. SITHONIA 23rd March.
For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office. (12)

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

WESTWARD.
The S.S. "UPADA" 5257 tons gross, Capt. Logan, will be despatched
for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 27th January 1913
at noon, and will be followed by the S.S. "FULTALA" 4154 tons gross,
Capt. H. W. Tallent, sailing hence on or about the 9th February 1913 at noon,
taking cargo at current rates.

EASTWARD.
The S.S. "FAZILKA" 4152 tons gross, Captain Commaok, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ on the 7th February, at noon, taking
cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1913. (1)

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE'S & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	15th February.	3rd February.
TAIYUAN	5th February.	14th February.
GUTHRIE	10th February.	14th February.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful
supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Elec-
tric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified
Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian
New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.
For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

LOG BOOK.

C. P. R. Boats.

Mr. Bosworth, of the Canadian
Pacific Railway Company, has
left Montreal for England. Be-
fore sailing he announced that
the company would certainly add
one, and probably two, vessels
of the Empress of Asia type to
its Pacific service.

Notice to Mariners.

The fixed red light formerly
displayed at Sangley Point, Man-
ila, has been replaced by a sixth
order port light, occulting white,
every 10 seconds, thus: light 7
seconds; eclipse, 3 seconds. The
light is mounted, as formerly, on
an iron framework structure which
has been moved about 150 feet
toward the end of the point along-
side a new reinforced concrete
dwelling. Height remains un-
changed. Visible 12 miles.

First Vessel to Puget Sound

Ports.
Messrs. Behn, Meyer & Co.
announce that the German steam-
ship Sithonia is due to arrive at
Manila on March 26 from Ham-
burg and Antwerp with a general
cargo, and will sail from Manila
for Puget Sound, ports via Yoko-
hama and Kobe. The Sithonia
is the first vessel of this line to
make this run from Europe to
the Pacific Coast via Manila and
Japan, and hereafter a monthly
service will be maintained.

Searchlights, Blind Skipper.
Seattle, Wash., December 13.
—The German freight steamship
Nauplia, of the Kosmos Line,
from Hamburg, which went ash-
ore last night at Point Wilson,
is resting on an even keel in sand,
and apparently is undamaged.
The tide was running out when
the vessel struck, and it is believ-
ed she can be floated easily at
high tide to-day. The master of
the Nauplia said he was blinded
by the searchlights on the forts
which guard the entrance to
Puget Sound, and lost his bear-
ings.

Wrecked Coasting Steamship

Afloat.

Messrs. Yu Biao Fontua of
Manila have received word from
Tacloban that the steamship Y.
Sontaa, which went on the beach
during the big typhoon of No-
vember 24, has been floated and
will arrive in Manila shortly
in tow of the coastwise
steamship Isidoro Pons. The
work of righting the Y. Sontaa
has been done under the direc-
tion of William Swann, consulting
engineer and marine surveyor of
the firm of Findlay, Richardson
& Company. From reports re-
ceived by the owners, the Y.
Sontaa is in pretty bad condition,
many of her plates being badly
strained. It will be necessary
for the vessel to go on the slip-
ways at Cavite for partial repairs
and then proceed to Hongkong

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London	Assayo	P. & O. Co.	1 February
London and Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	5 Feb., about
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Altmark	H. A. L.	6 February
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Briegavia	H. A. L.	8 March
Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Fuerst Buelow	H. A. L.	28 January
Mexico, Peruvian and Chili via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	1 February
Cape Ports via Mauritius	Dunerio	Bank Line	End of February
Copenhagen and Baltic Ports	Canton	A. N. & Co.	30 January
Marseilles	Goldenfels	S. W. & Co.	13 February
Trieste, &c.	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	1 Feb., about
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Vervwaerts	S. W. & Co.	29 January
Marseilles, London and Antwerp	Mishima Maru	N. Y. K.	22 January
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, Southampton	Prinz Ludwig	M. & Co.	22 January

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Lovat	D. & Co.	28 Jan., about
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	28 January
do do do do	Korea	P. M. Co.	4 February
do do do do	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	11 February
New York via Suez Canal	Indrawadi	J. M. & Co.	10 Jan., about
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	5 February
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Japan, &c.	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	23 January
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Yokohama Maru	N. Y. K.	28 January
Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., Seattle & Tacoma, &c.	Ockley	Bank Line	29 January
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	8 March
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Empress of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	3 February
Vancouver B.C., and Portland (Or.)	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23 March

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Coblentz	M. & Co.	25 January
do do do	Eastern	G. L. & Co.	1 February
do do do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	12 February
do do do	Changsha	B. & S.	3 February

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijlaroom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tijmah	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Singapore	Fiusang	J. M. & Co.	23 January
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Upada	J. M. & Co.	27 January
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Dilwara	D. S. & Co.	24 January
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Hakata-Maru	N. Y. K.	25 January
Sandakad	Mausang	J. M. & Co.	24 January
Bombay	Kawachi Maru	O. S. K.	3 February
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	26 February
Japan	Tijiwong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	30 January
Kobe and Yokohama	Hitaichi Maru	N. Y. K.	30 January
do do	Prinz Sigismund	M. & Co.	4 Feb., about
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	12 February
Yokohama and Kobe	Fazilka	J. M. & Co.	7 February
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	1 Feb., about
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	24 January
Kwang-chow-wang and Haiphong	Si-Kiang	M. M. Co.	29 January
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosha Maru	O. S. K.	5 February
Swatow	Haiman	D. L. & Co.	26 January
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	24 January
do do do	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	28 January
do do do	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	31 January
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	28 January
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	29 January
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	25 January
do	Yauensang	J. M. & Co.	1 February
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	28 January
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	27 January
do do do	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	5 February
do do do	Changchow	B. & S.	25 January
Ningpo and Shanghai	Totomi Maru	N. Y. K.	29 January
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Thongwa	D. S. & Co.	14 February
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	O. J. D. Ahlers	H. A. L.	11 February
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ville de la Ciotat	M. M. Co.	27 January
do do do	Den of Crombie	P. & O. Co.	10 Feb., about
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Somali	P. & O. Co.	27 Jan., about
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Bremen	M. & Co.	24 Jan., about
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	27 January
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Tijlatap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tijbodas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	29 January
do do do	Himalaya	P. & O. Co.	30 Jan., about
do do do	Chenan	B. & S.	23 January
do do do	Linan	B. & S.	25 January
do do do	Wingsang	J. M. & Co.	28 January

To Sail

FOR CALCUTTA, PENANG,
AND SINGAPORE.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of
Lading to Rangoon, Madras,
and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"DILWARA."
Capt. W. J. Bishop, will be despatched
for the above ports on FRIDAY,
the 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID BARBOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th Jan., 1913. (115)

FOR KOBE AND MOJI

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"
Capt. C. P. Seddon will be despatched
for the above ports on THURSDAY,
the 30th Jan., at noon.
The Steamer has superior accom-
modation for passengers. Is installed
throughout with Electric Light and
carries a daily certified doctor.

The Steamers leave about every 8
weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland
Sea), returning via Moji, providing a
stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.
Return tickets are available by the
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s
Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID BARBOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong 21st Jan., 1913. (116)

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service

With liberty to call at the
Malabar Coast.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "LOVAT" on or about
28th Jan.

For Freight and further information,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1913. (1081)

"ENDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FROM NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast.)

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI"
Capt. Chertov, will be despatched as
above on 10th February.
For Freight and Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong 21st Jan., 1913. (117)

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Shanghai.	Bremen.
Swatow.	Huiyang
Hoihow.	Sungkiang.
Macao.	Sui Tai.
Straits.	Dilwara.
Sandakan.	Mausang.
Hamburg.	Armenia.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels
Singapore.	Bremen.
Manila.	Rubi.
Manila.	Minnesota.
Singapore.	Japan.
Sabang.	Shimosa.
Bangkok.	Chipsing.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. Siberia, left San
Francisco on the 9th inst., for
Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan
ports and Manila.

The P. M. s.s. China, sailed
from San Francisco on the 17th
inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu,
Japan Ports and Manila.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shinyo Maru,
arrived at Yokohama from Hon-
olulu on the 21st inst., and is due
here on the 31st inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Chiyo Maru,
arrived at San Francisco from
Hongkong via usual ports on the
16th inst., and leaves again on the
1st February.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru,
left Kobe for Yokohama on the
19th inst., and is expected at San
Francisco on the 7th February.

The P. M. s.s. Persia, will leave
this port at 1.00 p.m. on the 28th
inst., for San Francisco, via
Shanghai, Japan Ports and Hon-
olulu.

The P. M. s.s. Korea, arrived at
Manila on the 22nd inst., will
leave for Hongkong on the 26th
inst., and is due to arrive at this
port 9.00 a.m. the 28th inst.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of
India, left Yokohama for Victoria
and Vancouver, B.C. on the 19th
inst., at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Sigis-
mund, left Sydney on the 11th
inst., at 11 a.m., and may be ex-
pected here on or about the 3rd
February.

The E. and A. s.s. Aldenham,
left Sydney on the 15th inst. for
this port, via Queensland ports
and Manila.

The E. and A. s.s. Empire, left
Sydney on the 20th inst. for this
port, via Queensland ports, Timor
and Manila.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Walde-
mar, which left here on the 28th
ult., at 6 p.m., arrived at
Sydney on the 20th inst., at 11
a.m.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Bremen, car-
rying the German mails with
dates from Berlin of the 25th
ult., left Singapore on the 19th
inst., at 8 p.m., and may be ex-
pected here on or about the 24th
inst., a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. Japan, from Calcutta,
left Singapore on the 19th inst.,
and may be expected here on or
about the 24th inst., a.m.

The s.s. Rubi, left Manila on
the 21st inst., and is due here on
the 24th inst., at daylight.

The I. G. M. s.s. Luetzow, which
left here on the 25th ult., at 11
a.m., arrived at Genoa on the 21st
inst., at 8 a.m.

The Great Northern s.s. Min-
nesota, sailed from Manila on the
22nd inst., at noon, and is ex-
pected to arrive here on the 24th
inst. a.m.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. Yatahing,
from Calcutta, is due at Hong-
kong on the 1st prox.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. Fooshing,
from Guaymas, is due at Hong-
kong on the 5th prox.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. Chipsing,
from Bangkok, is due at Hong-
kong on the 24th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. Cheongshing,
from Bangkok, is due at Hong-
kong on the 27th inst.

The Shire Line s.s. Den of
Crombie, from London, is due at
Hongkong on the 8th prox. She
passed Canal on the 7th inst.

The s.s. Somali, left Singapore
for this Port on the 20th inst. at
4 p.m., and is due here on the 26th
inst., at about noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. Bujo Maru,
left Callao for Salina Cruz on
the 14th inst., and is expected to
arrive in Hongkong on the 20th
March.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong
Maru, left Salina Cruz for Callao
on the 17th inst., where she is
due on the 25th inst.

The Barber Line s.s. Shimosa,
sailed from Sabang on the 14th
inst., and is due here on or about
24th inst.

The O. S. K. s.s. Chicago Maru,
which left Hongkong on the 27th
November, arrived at Tacoma on
the 27th ult., a.m.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co's
s.s. Yeddo, left Suez on the 2nd
inst., and is expected to arrive
here on or about the 27th inst.

The s.s. Glenlogan, passed the
Suez Canal on the 27th ult. for
Hongkong via Straits.

The A. A. S. Co's s.s. Inver-
clyde, passed the Suez Canal on
the 7th inst., and is due here on
or about 5th prox.

The American & Oriental Line
s.s. Jeserie, which left here on the
1st November for Boston and New
York, arrived at the former port
on the 9th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Benlawers, Br. s.s., 2530, Bee,
20th Jan.—Moji 14th
Jan., Coal.—G. L. & Co.

Carl Diederichsen, 774, Ch. Jur-
gensen, 21st Jan.—Hai-
phong and Hoihow 20th
Jan., Gen.—J. & Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 346, Some-
kawa, 22nd Jan.—Swatow
21st Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.

Daiya Maru, Jap. s.s., 1735, K.
Kobayashi, 21st Jan.—
Yakamatsu 16th Jan.,
Coal.—M. B. G. K.

Dilwara, Br. s.s., 3460, W. J.
Bishop, 20th Jan.—Yoji
15th Jan., Gen.—D. S. &
Co.

Dunerio, Br. s.s., 1210, Joh. Tul-
lock, 21st Jan.—Bangkok
13th Jan., Rice.—B. L.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3037,
S. Robinson, R.N.R., 18th
Jan.—Vancouver, B.C.
26th Dec., Mail and Gen.—
C. P. R. Co.

Fengtein, Br. s.s., 1073, A. Harris,
20th Jan.—Canton 19th
Jan., Ballast.—B. & S.

Kaifuku Maru, Jap. s.s., 1913,
Hiral, 18th Jan.—Miike
11th Jan., Coal.—M. B.
K.

Haiyang, Br. s.s., 1363, E. A.
Hodgins, 22nd Jan.—
Foohow, Amoy and
Swatow 19th Jan., Gen.—
D. L. & Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s., Hooker, 20th
Jan.—Java 10th Jan.,
Sugar.—B. & S.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.
 Adair, Mr. and Innes, Capt. R.
 Mrs. Judah, Mrs. A.
 Aurely, G. N. E.
 Barberini, E. T. Komor, S.
 Baring, M. Krone, W.
 Bate, E. R. Kruseman, A.
 Bartolot, Capt. Kubitz, Dr.
 B. H. F. R. N. Lasell, Dr. and
 Beaumont, G. A. Mrs.
 Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Levey, A.
 C. D. J. Lloyd, G. T.
 Bellillo, Mrs. E. MacKenzie, A.
 R. MacGregor, N.
 Bena, G. A. C.
 Bernis, J. MacLennan, D.
 Beynon, Capt. G.
 C. R. Macedo, J. M.
 Binns, S. O. MacIntyre, Mr.
 Blanch, Mr. and Mrs. Neil
 Mrs. N. F. Macdonald, Mr.
 Breerton, H. and Mrs. F. C.
 Ashley Macrae, Mrs.
 Buschner, O. Marriott, Dr. O.
 Cambridge, A. J. Martin, Miss T.
 Campbell, A. Matheson, Mrs.
 Chalkley, Mrs. R. T. and
 Chaplin, Mrs. child.
 and maid McDowell, J.
 Chase, Carlton McKean, Dr. G.
 Chisholm, W. T. W.
 Christie, P. N. McKenny, Dr.
 Claire, Miss G. C. W. & Mrs.
 St. McNeill, Mr. &
 Claxton, A. A. Mrs. D.
 Cowen, Mrs. W. Mehta, K. B.
 F. Merckel, J.
 Cranston, I. W. Melbourne, C.
 Crocker, Miss D.
 Curry, G. P. Melcher, J.
 Deacon, J. D. Moore, Dr. and
 Deans, A. F. Mrs. W. B. H.
 Denison, O. G. Morris, J.
 D'Oettingen, V. Mosley, R. F.
 Douglas, Mrs. R. Mulder, Mr. and
 H. Mrs. J. D. F.
 Dovoy, A. G. Munch, A. H.
 Dunlop, Miss L. Northcombe,
 Drew, W. C. Capt. & Mrs.
 Dupuy, T. C. F. D.
 Farley, Wallace Oudenloren, W.
 F. H.
 Ehrenfels, Mr. Pinkham, L. E.
 and Mrs. H. C. Prior, A. W.
 Finlayson, Mrs. Ray, E. H.
 O. Reay, Miss F.
 Fisher, H. G. Richardson, Mr.
 Fowler, E. A. S. and Mrs. H. T.
 Forsyth, Mrs. E. Robier
 Freer, C. Saumarez,
 Freer, Miss M. Lady B. de
 French, Mrs. & Saumarez, Sir
 child H. de
 Fuller, Denman Schmolke, W.
 Geare, Mr. and Sharp, E. H.
 Mrs. A. Sibley, J. C.
 George, Mr. and Sidford, Mrs.
 Mrs. F. J. G. V.
 George, Miss Solomon, H. H.
 Gordon, A. G. Stafford, S.
 Goulbourn, V. Stephens, A.
 Gould, Mr. J. Stephens, Miss
 Gourgey, I. Sutherland, P.
 Gratama, D. M. D.
 G. Spittles, Mr. &
 Grimshaw, R. J. Mrs. James.
 Hall, Capt. T. P. Square, Miss.
 Hanna, Dr. J. G. Tait, E. G.
 Harbord, W. R. Vermeij, G.
 Harrison, A. Watkins, H.
 Harris, Capt. A. Webb, Mr. and
 S. Mrs. B.
 Haywood, G. R. Whamond, D.
 Heape, F. H. M.
 Hewett, Hon. E. White, D.
 A. C. M. G. Winkler, Mr. &
 Herdman, A. E. Mrs. F.
 Hoffmann, W. Wood, G. G.
 Hope, E. Wright, Mr. &
 Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
 Mrs. W. R. Young, J. A.
 Hunt, E. J.

Astor House.
 Abramson, W. N. Lanzone, G.
 Aguado, F. Lathrop, B.
 Allen, Miss D. Lingori, Mrs. L.
 Arnold, J. B. Leader, P. A.
 Birot, L. Leon, B.
 Brickley, J. F. Lugebill, V.
 Brun, Mrs. C. F. Lyon, Mrs. W.
 Byan, M. S.
 Carnavaro, J. A. Mansfield, Miss
 Chambers, Miss L.
 Champion, J. T. Maxwell, J. T.
 Chenu, H. V. Moosa, O. O.
 Chopard, F. A. Morgan, F. E.
 Clarke, Miss A. L. Muller, W. H. G.
 Cori, H. E. Musgo, F.
 Cornelissen, Navarro, M. L.
 Capt. and Mrs. Norton, A. W.
 Dedegion, H. Patten, S.
 Dessel, M. Phillips, Miss
 Elder, Mr. and Price, W.
 Mrs. A. G. Robinson, A.
 Fannin, Dr. L. E. Robin.
 Fattley, J. Robinson, Mr.
 Feinstein, B. and Mrs. G.
 Finney, Miss A. W.
 B. D. Rondon, L.
 Gillespie, F. H. Smith, H. E.
 Hodges, Miss Sommers, Mr.
 Hodges, Mrs. W. and Mrs. A.
 S. Vaek, Mr. and
 Hodge, Miss P. Mrs.
 R. L. Wilson, F.
 Joseph, Mr. and Williams, F. E.
 Mrs. S. L. Woods, A.
 Juster, W.

Craigieburn.
 Adams, Mr. and Cornell, W. A.
 Mrs. and 2 Haselfoot, Lt.
 children & Mrs.
 Caldwell, Mr. Kydd, Mr. and
 Caldwell, Miss Mrs.
 Carpenter, Mr. Smith, Mrs. G.
 and Mrs. Smith, E. G.
 Chinchon, S. J. Wood, E. M.



THE HIGH CLASS MIXTURE ALSO GARRICK CIGARETTES Virginia Blend.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

THE LEEDS FORGE CO., LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description.
 Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
 PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China.

THE AIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

42

TIFFINS! DINNERS!!

\$1 THE BEST IN HONGKONG. \$1
 SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS
 FOR FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD.

OUR BREAD, CAKES AND SCONES,
 ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE PAR EXCELLENCE.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Consignee

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
 COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"PERSIA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN

PORTS AND SHANGHAI

The above mentioned vessel having

arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified to send in their Bills of lading

for completion and take im-

mediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be land-

ed immediately at consignees' risk and

expense.

Cargo remaining on board after

TUESDAY Jan. 21st, 1913, at noon

will be landed at consignees' risk and

expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered MON-

DAY Jan. 27th, 1913, at noon will

be subject to landing and storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be

effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged

cargo will be examined at the above

Company's godown, Feb. 25th, 1913

at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained un-

less accompanied by short delivery note

list of excesses taken at time of

delivery to consignees and sign for, and

on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before

1st Feb. 20th 1913, otherwise they will

be recognized.

FRED J. HALTON,

Agent

Hongkong, 13th Jan. 1913. 117

Grand Hotel.

Agnew, Mr. and Loria, F.

Mrs. Myall, A. T.

Bailey, H. S. Mudd, Mr. and

Bauckham, E. Mrs.

Calvert, F. Paul, S.

Guthbert, Mrs. Pink, Mr. and

George Mrs.

Danmann, J. Reher, Capt.

Davies, H. Roberts, J.

Eaton, S. Sach, Capt.

Fisher, W. Schmitt, L.

Grace, J. Sharp, H. J.

Grant, J. Thompson, E.

Grash, P. Tobias

Gregory, W. P. Tobias, Mr. and

Griffin, Peyton Mrs.

Hamilton Mr. & Walster, P.

Mrs. Watkins, G. A.

Hansen, White, Mr. and

Hilfsbrocht, Dr. Mrs.

Hyde, S. Woodcock

Klein, Rev. Swift, Miss D.

Klein, Rev. Swift, Miss D.

Notices



SORE THROAT.

Its Cause and Cure.

If your throat is sore, swollen, inflamed—if it hurts you to speak or swallow—you should at once take some Formant Tablets.

They ease the pain at once—cure the Sore Throat quickly—prevent further disease—and safeguard you against infectious diseases due to germs.

Germs are breathed out by the sick, and we inhale them from the air. They are seeds—living atoms of plant life—so small that we can only see them through a microscope, and then they look like mere specks, as shown in the above illustration.

These germs grow and multiply at a great speed in the warm moist lining of the mouth cavity. They also throw off poisons which cause various throat troubles and infectious diseases.

The most thorough and certain way to kill these germs in the mouth and throat is to suck Formant Tablets, which are both a cure for throat troubles and a preventive of infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Tonsillitis.

Praised by Physicians and the Public.

Formant is a genuine remedy. Over 7,000 physicians have publicly certified to its value. Hundreds of eminent people are also Formant users, including the Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, and Queen Alexandra's confidential Secretary, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

The Archbishop of Bristol writes: "I habitually use Formant as a preventive of Sore Throat." Viscount Ferrard writes: "I Sore Throat quickly disappears after using Formant Tablets." Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes: "I have found Wulff's Formant Tablets very beneficial to the throat and pleasant to the taste."

Among medical men, Professor Seifert, M.D., the famous specialist, writes in *The Medical Press and Circular*: "I attach great significance to the worth of Formant Tablets. They are splendidly adapted as a preventive of infectious diseases, and I have prescribed them extensively in Tonsillitis, etc."

Why continue to suffer from Sore Throat? Try this effective remedy, which, by the way, is both palatable and harmless.

It can be purchased at all Chemists, in bottles of 50 tablets. But insist on genuine Wulff's Formant, and refuse worthless substitutes.

Send the coupon to-day for a Free Copy of a booklet entitled "Hints on Sore Throat," by a London physician.

FREE HANDBOOK.

Please send me a Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

Name.....

Address.....

A. Wulff & Co., 6, Kiuksing Rd., F. 2/182.

Shanghai.

SUICIDE OF A JUDGE.

Alleged Corruption in Korea.

The "Osaka Shimpo" states (according to a translation by the "Japan Herald") that rumours of unlawful acts among officials in the Government of Korea have been current for some time, and some light has now been thrown

on the question by the following incident. Mr. Gakamura Byusho, Chief Judge in Gijyo Court,

Kaisho Hokudo, who was a man of upright character, recently discovered that one of his fellow

Judges had received a bribe from a certain accused person. He

at once dismissed the judge and applied to the Govern-

ment to institute enquiries as to the behaviour of the officials of the court. But to his deep regret,

it is said, the dismissed judge and other evil-speaking persons

took concerted action to discredit Mr. Nakamura and bring about

his resignation if possible. On hearing of the libellous reports

in circulation Mr. Nakamura, adds our contemporary, committed *harakiri* on the 28th ult.

at his official residence. He has left behind a letter in which, it is said, he has explained in detail

the reason for his taking his own life and gives instances of official corruption. Moreover, he is re-

ported to have stated that he was unable to conscientiously carry out his duties as a Judge under the administration of Count Teranishi.

Only one Pair.

The ark wasn't much to brag on in other respects, but Noah's wife had the satisfaction of knowing there were only two cockroaches in the house.

THE EUROPEAN IN THE TROPICS.

An interesting article on the effects of a tropical climate on white men appears in the new issue of the "Indian Medical Gazette."

Many deleterious influences have been assigned to the tropical sun, and for some years a theory which is based on the detrimental action of the actinic rays of the spectrum has found support. According to the advocates of this

view the use of orange-red hat linings and underwear was necessary to ensure protection against these rays. The question has, however, been exhaustively examined by the Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases which has been established at Manila.

The climate of the Philippines at one time worked havoc among the Americans, and here the actinic ray theory was invoked to account for the morbidity and mortality among American officials and residents. But the investigations have since been carried out, and the general improvement in the health of the foreign community, tend to discredit the malign influence of the sunlight. The supporters of the actinic ray theory pointed to sunburn as evidence of the injury which the rays caused, and alleged that the pigmented skin absorbs harmful waves. It is, however, a matter of experience that ordinary clothing will prevent sunburn and tanning, the supposed consequences of exposure to actinic rays, and it follows that no special clothing is needed.

The argument from a common-sense view is borne out by the experiments of the Board, which showed that no benefit resulted from the wearing of coloured clothing. The real causes of injury to the health of Europeans are heat and humidity, combined with various infections, nostalgia, and monotony.

The extra ordinary use of automobile and other motor cars in the United States has created an extraordinary demand for gasoline, followed by an extraordinary advance in the price.

Gasoline now sells for 40 per cent more than it did last year. Noting this advance, the "Scientific American" makes the suggestion that a ready remedy is in the hands of motor manufacturers through adaptation of their carburetors to use of other and cheaper substitute fuels. It says:

"Benzol, alcohol and kerosene have been tried and found wanting—in the carburetors used for gasoline engines. The fault was not with the fuels, but with the carbureting devices employed. Except for this apparent reluctance of manufacturers of motor cars to provide the small extra equipment necessary to attain this desirable end, there is no reason whatsoever why kerosene or benzol should not make highly satisfactory fuels for the automobile motor. Nearly every gasoline tank has an emergency tank built in. Why could not this tank be used as a starting tank, and the main compartment be filled with kerosene? The carburetor adjustment for kerosene is slight; a mechanical air valve could be attached so as to supply the mixture with more oxygen than is necessary for running with gasoline. The carburetor could be water-jacketed or otherwise warmed, so as to facilitate gasifying of the fuel, as is done in many cases even now."

The above hint should not be thrown away upon the makers of motors. They have gone to the limit in matters of style, haberdashery and nickel-plating. It is time more attention should be paid to questions of upkeep and stability. Customers are on the look-out for machines that are stayers as well as goers. To get motors in which lowest-priced fuel could be used at will, or in case of necessity, would be a great desideratum. The first makers who shall put such motors on the market are sure to reap a good reward. Philadelphia Record.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

A Thousand Year Coal Supply.

Baron von Richthofen estimates that in China they have 419,000 square miles underlain with coal of which 600,000,000,000 tons are anthracite, and that the single province of Shen-si could supply the whole world with coal for a thousand years. Add to this apparently inexhaustible quantities of iron ore, and we have, of course, the two products on which material greatness largely depends.

Yet the people live almost exclusively on agriculture, and disdain mining and manufactures. This insures them to a standard of living that appears incredibly low to the Westerner, with few comforts, and their very food liable to constant menace. The industrial awakening must check this

improvement of the people, and in checking it increase their demands, and so offer opportunities for trade outside. Remember an increased average annual income of only five shillings per head in China means a probable increased trade to the world at large in China or out of it about £100,000,000, an amount very welcome to those enterprising enough to secure a share. The effect of the awakening of China, therefore, will be felt outside this the latest of Republics. It will provide European and American manufacturers, and exporters with such a market as at present one can only dream of.

China a New Market.

It will replace the valuable lost markets of those parts of Latin America and Africa which the greed of so-called civilised men has caused to go back, by exterminating the natives, thereby leaving no one to till the ground and produce the exports without which no country can flourish today. Those who like ourselves know the Chinese personally, and have traded with them, visited them in their homes, and discussed social as well as trade and agricultural problems with them, realise, says a writer in *Tropical Life*, the truth of the statement that they are as a people pleasant to deal with, honest in their dealing, and reliable and regular payers. Furthermore, they are keen merchants, and inherently careful students of market movements, the questions of supply and demand, and of present and future market rates.

Raising Living Standards. With such a people, once their standard of life starts to rise, and their wants increase and multiply (the Chinese in Malaya offer well-known proof of how kindly this people take to wealth, and how well they utilise it, in reasonable comfort and tasteful luxury, in sport, in philanthropy and other ways), their increased consumption of articles of trade, whether food or other things, becomes first considerable and then enormous. As already stated, a country which by spending five shillings per capita in a year can run up a bill of £100,000,000 offers unequalled opportunities for the expansion of trade.

Already a start has been made, and very soon China as a nation will far outstrip all other countries as a buyer and seller, but especially at first as a buyer. Cotton and flour mills have been springing up in various parts of the country. Small native owned iron foundries and machine shops are being established along the coast, river, and railway. During the decade of 1896-1905—a period that included two wars, several famines, and many sporadic outbreaks—the net value of the foreign trade of the country increased 80 per cent—from 386-1-3 million taels in 1897 to 646-1-3 million taels in 1905 (taels about 65). The first great tael rush must be in railway material, the provision of which is an absolute necessity for China to work her immense mineral deposits; and through them will come the development of China's immense commercial possibilities. Once the railway is working, then it will be a case of "awakened China" with a vengeance. *London Standard*.

COMMERCIAL.

Model Mining Operations in China.

During the late Ching Dynasty, the Taotais of Industries in the provinces were under instructions to submit mining charts to the Central Government for reference.

The Chief of the Mining Department in the present Ministry of Industry and Commerce is strongly in favour of the practice, and has been making plans to divide the country into several mining districts over which special directors will be appointed. One of the important duties of the directors will be to operate a model mine with most up-to-date machinery, so that the people may learn the scientific methods of mining, and the much needed training may be thus procured.

Gold in the Philippines.

One of the largest shipments of gold bullion ever brought from a Philippine mine arrived at Manila from Paraale on the 13th inst. on the steamship Dos Hermanos, amounting to 1617 ounces valued at P80,000. The greater part of the shipment, 1357 ounces valued at P50,000 is the result of a clean-up from the new dredge Governor Gilbert operating at Gumaus. The bullion was consigned to Manila banks and gone to San Francisco for treatment at the U. S. Mint there. It was stated by an official of the Philippine Exploration company the other day that the dredge was working in rich ground and that the clean-ups were putting the property on a dividend paying business. It is expected that at the present rate of production of the Gumaus dredge the entire indebtedness of the Philippines Exploration company will be discharged next August, and to the Gumaus company these returns mean a monthly 10 per cent dividend.

The Japanese Rice Market.

Owing to the high price of rice in the interior, the demand for foreign rice still remains keen, and in consequence, the foreign rice in the market in Japan is gradually decreasing, and at present, there are only 300,000 bags of foreign rice in the markets throughout the country. Such being the case, it is feared that the foreign rice will become short by the time when this year's rice is imported, and some rice importers are negotiating to make contracts for the imports of Rangoon rice. Including the rice which is to be shipped at Rangoon in February and March, the imports of about 1,000,000 bags have already been contracted for. Owing to the fact that the price of rice at Rangoon is about 20 per cent lower than several months ago, it is expected that the imports of a further 800,000 bags may be contracted. Such being the case, the imports of foreign rice during this year may increase to some extent as compared with last year. It is also reported that about a million koku of Chinese rice may be imported during this month. During last month, samples of Chinese rice arrived for some companies in Kobe and some weeks ago, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha imported 80 bags of Chinese rice as samples. Though it is unknown whether such a large quantity of Chinese rice may be imported, it seems that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha intends to import Chinese rice which the Company will obtain from the Chinese Authorities as the balance due the Company for arms and ammunition sold to the Chinese Government during the recent revolution. If Chinese rice is really imported, the rice market in this country may feel the price will drop to the benefit of all concerned.

Peking Advisory Council.

Peking telegrams report that on the 15th instant, only eight members attended the Advisory Council, and, in consequence of the want of a quorum, no sitting was held. In these circumstances it seems likely that, with regard to urgent questions which admit of no delay, such as the loan and Kuluu questions, the necessity of issuing a Presidential Mandate without the Council's consent may be resorted to.

Shanghai Bullion.
January 17, 1913.

Bar Silver	...	d.20
Mexican Dollars	...	Tls. 73.16
Dragon Dollars	...	
Native Bank	...	
Rate	...	73.125
Copper Cash	...	per Tls. 1,720
Shanghai Gold	...	
Bars S'nd	...	Tls. 3.30
Bar Silver	...	Tls. 111.15
Native Interest	...	
Sovereigns: Bk's	...	
Baying Rate	...	\$0.27
Singapore Exchange	...	
January 11.	...	
Bank 4 m/s	...	2-4 7-16
demand	...	2-4 5-32
Private credits 3 m/s	...	2-4 10-32
credits 6 m/s	...	2-4 20-32
France demand Bank	...	204
Germany demand	...	238.1-2
India, T. T.	...	174.1-8
Hongkong demand	...	10 3-8
Yokohama demand	...	114
Java demand	...	140.1-2
Bangkok demand	...	65.7-8
Sovereigns, Bank Buy-	...	
ing	...	\$8.54
Discount 3 months bill	...	4.5-8
Bar Silver London	...	295-16

Notices

KOMORS (KOMOR & KOMOR)

ART & CURIO DEALERS,
ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

Have Received direct from the
Factory in Smyrna
TURKISH CARPETS
to be sold at FACTORY PRICES
to introduce them in
Hongkong.

KOMORS,
Alexandria Buildings
Hongkong, 22nd Jan., 1913. [2]

NOTICE

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be re-
ceived at the Head Quarter Office
Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12
noon on the dates shown against each
item, for the undermentioned supplies
and services, for the period of one year
commencing from 1st April, 1913, ex-
cept for Barrack Services which is for a
period of two years.

Transport Services.
Tenders to be de-
livered on 23rd
Jan., 1913.

Supplies for Hospitals.
Tenders to be de-
livered on 3rd
Feb., 1913.

Meat.
Tenders to be de-
livered on 5th
Feb., 1913.

Forage.
Tenders to be de-
livered on 5th
Feb., 1913.

Supplies for Indian Troops.
General Supplies
"A."

Fuel.
Tenders to be de-
livered on 6th
Feb., 1913.

Washing.
Tenders to be de-
livered on 6th
Feb., 1913.

Barrack Services.
General Services
"B."

Forms and other particulars can be
obtained from the hours of 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., or by letter, to the
Office of the Commanding Army Service
Corps, Victoria Barracks, the Tenders
Forms must be properly filled up, signed
and dated, and a tender will be
considered and made out of the proper
Form and delivered at the Head
Quarter Office, by 5 p.m. on the above
dates in a closed envelope marked
"Tenders" and accompanied
by a deposit of (\$ 50 or
£ 10) which is a guarantee of good faith,
such sum to be forfeited to the State if
the Tenderer refuses to sign a Contract
within the time allowed, or if he fails to
submit a tender or to attend the Head
Quarter Office when called upon.
The right to reject any or all Tenders
is specially reserved.

Public Companies

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

THERE will be a meeting of credi-
tors of the above company at its
office, 3, Duddell Street, on Monday
Jan. 27th at 5.30 p.m.
R. F. BARRATT,
Receiver.
Hongkong, 2nd Jan. 1913. [126]

NOTICE

UNION WATERBOAT COM- PANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE EIGHT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DeWitt & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Manager, together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1912.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd January to 30th January, both dates inclusive.
DEWITT & CO. LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1913. [128]

Entertainments

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
AT 9.15 p.m.
FOR A FEW MORE NIGHTS ONLY.
DIRECT FROM AMERICA,
HUGHES
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
OF 25 TALENTED ARTISTS—MOSTLY GIRLS.
AND 4 COMEDIANS—ALL FUNNY
HONGKONG'S OLD FAVORITE.
THE SPECULATORS
with new songs, costumes and novelties.
Prices, \$2 and \$1, Soldiers and Sailors 70 Cents.
Plan at MOUTRIE'S.
MATINEES
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Public Companies

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NOTICE given under date the 14th day of January, 1913, con-
voking an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, for Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon is hereby cancelled.
Dated this 16th day of January, 1913
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Green Island Cement Company Limited will be held at the office of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the 25th day of January 1913 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed,

(1) That the Memorandum of Agreement bearing date the nineteenth day of April 1912 and made between Joseph Whitley Noble, the Honorable Mr. Edward Osborne and the Honorable Mr. Henry Edward Pollock (Members of the Committee appointed by the Shareholders of the Green Island Cement Company Limited at the Annual General Meeting of that Company held on the twenty fifth day of March 1911) of the one part and Shewan Tomes & Co. in their capacity of General Managers of the Green Island Cement Company Limited of the other part as supplemented by a letter bearing date the eighth day of May 1912 and addressed by the said Shewan Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid to the above named Members of the Committee and by the letter of such members in answer thereto bearing date the 14th day of May 1912, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed by the Shareholders of the said Company.

(2) That the regulations contained in the copy of the proposed new Articles of Association of the Green Island Cement Company Limited (which for the purpose of identification have been subscribed by Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., as General Managers of such Company, and which may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Office of the said General Managers at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. Deacon Looker Deacon and Harrison at No. 1, Les Voies Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.) be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the said Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this 16th day of January 1913.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Entertainment

BIJOU.

Special Announcement:—
Miss CECILE STEPHANO
(Classical Contralto Vocalist.)
Makes her First Appearance on Sat.
25th inst.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.
9-15
Wigs, Wifflies, and A Widow.
Motor Race at Dieppe.
The Blind Beggar's Daughter.
Oxford and Cambridge Boat race.
Latest War Views
AND
Miss DOLLY SWIFT
Miss ADA ROWLEY
in New Turns.
Saturday 25th inst.
The Mysteries of Paris.

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's OFFICE, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on Monday the 27th, January 1913, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1912.
THE REGISTER of the SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday 20th to Monday 27th January, 1913 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on Monday the 27th, Jan. 1913, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st, December 1912.
The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday 17th to Monday 27th, January 1913 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP: \$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House, Property &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System (Bates and Particulars on application).
THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.
Unobscured and Executed.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [2]

Midland and Fint. Cakes 50 and 60 cents per lb. Wedding and Birth-day Cakes from \$1.00 per lb.
ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office: 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Capital and Reserve: \$100,000,000.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES MADE.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.
GEORGE HOOVER, Manager.

Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912. [18]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 17,500,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Antung-Hsien, Nagasaki, Bombay, Newchwang, Calcutta, New York, Changchun, Osaka, Dairen, Peking, Fengtien, Ryokun Port, Harbin, (Arthur), San Francisco, Hankow, Shanghai, Honolulu, Tientsin, Kobe, London, Tokyo, Lyons.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th Jan., 1913. [18]

Public Companies

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

(Incorporated 27th June, 1912.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE WARRANTS issued by the Share Warrants to Bearer of the old Company may now be exchanged for those of the new Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited.
The Registered Office will be exchanged at the Transfer Office of the company No. 26 Austin Friars, London, E.C. 4, and may be lodged at the Office of the Company in Tientsin to be forwarded to London for this purpose.
The Share Warrants to Bearer of the old Company can be exchanged at the Office of the Company in Tientsin. The Share Warrants with Coupons Nos. 19 and 20 attached must be left at the Company's Office for examination, and if found to be in order the Share Warrants of the new Company will be ready for delivery after 28 days or as soon thereafter as possible on payment of the charges incurred by the Company.
By order of the Board,
W. S. MATHAN,
Agent & General Manager.
[1649]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on Monday the 27th January 1913 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st, December, 1912.
The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday 17th to Monday 27th, January 1913 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the West Point Building Company Ltd.

Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAYED UP CAPITAL: \$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND: \$10,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL: \$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND: \$10,000,000.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS:
F. H. ARTHUR, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. DOUGLAS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. F. FRIEDLAND, Esq., J. A. HENDERSON, Esq., G. S. GILCHRIST, Esq., Hon. Mr. C. H. HO, Esq., G. B. LAURENCE, Esq., H. A. BLAIR, Esq., F. LEE, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
R. J. STARR, Esq.
SHANGHAI—A. G. STEVENSON.
LONDON—RAVIERA—LONDON—CORREY AND WICKHAM—BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 18 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 24 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
For 30 months, 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 36 months, 6 per cent. per annum.
For 42 months, 6 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 48 months, 7 per cent. per annum.
For 54 months, 7 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 60 months, 8 per cent. per annum.
For 66 months, 8 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 72 months, 9 per cent. per annum.
For 78 months, 9 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 84 months, 10 per cent. per annum.
For 90 months, 10 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 96 months, 11 per cent. per annum.
For 102 months, 11 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 108 months, 12 per cent. per annum.
For 114 months, 12 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 120 months, 13 per cent. per annum.
For 126 months, 13 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 132 months, 14 per cent. per annum.
For 138 months, 14 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 144 months, 15 per cent. per annum.
For 150 months, 15 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 156 months, 16 per cent. per annum.
For 162 months, 16 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 168 months, 17 per cent. per annum.
For 174 months, 17 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 180 months, 18 per cent. per annum.
For 186 months, 18 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 192 months, 19 per cent. per annum.
For 198 months, 19 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 204 months, 20 per cent. per annum.
For 210 months, 20 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 216 months, 21 per cent. per annum.
For 222 months, 21 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 228 months, 22 per cent. per annum.
For 234 months, 22 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 240 months, 23 per cent. per annum.
For 246 months, 23 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 252 months, 24 per cent. per annum.
For 258 months, 24 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 264 months, 25 per cent. per annum.
For 270 months, 25 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 276 months, 26 per cent. per annum.
For 282 months, 26 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 288 months, 27 per cent. per annum.
For 294 months, 27 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 300 months, 28 per cent. per annum.
For 306 months, 28 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 312 months, 29 per cent. per annum.
For 318 months, 29 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 324 months, 30 per cent. per annum.
For 330 months, 30 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 336 months, 31 per cent. per annum.
For 342 months, 31 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 348 months, 32 per cent. per annum.
For 354 months, 32 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 360 months, 33 per cent. per annum.
For 366 months, 33 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 372 months, 34 per cent. per annum.
For 378 months, 34 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 384 months, 35 per cent. per annum.
For 390 months, 35 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 396 months, 36 per cent. per annum.
For 402 months, 36 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 408 months, 37 per cent. per annum.
For 414 months, 37 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 420 months, 38 per cent. per annum.
For 426 months, 38 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 432 months, 39 per cent. per annum.
For 438 months, 39 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 444 months, 40 per cent. per annum.
For 450 months, 40 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 456 months, 41 per cent. per annum.
For 462 months, 41 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 468 months, 42 per cent. per annum.
For 474 months, 42 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 480 months, 43 per cent. per annum.
For 486 months, 43 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 492 months, 44 per cent. per annum.
For 498 months, 44 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 504 months, 45 per cent. per annum.
For 510 months, 45 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 516 months, 46 per cent. per annum.
For 522 months, 46 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 528 months, 47 per cent. per annum.
For 534 months, 47 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 540 months, 48 per cent. per annum.
For 546 months, 48 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 552 months, 49 per cent. per annum.
For 558 months, 49 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 564 months, 50 per cent. per annum.
For 570 months, 50 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 576 months, 51 per cent. per annum.
For 582 months, 51 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 588 months, 52 per cent. per annum.
For 594 months, 52 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 600 months, 53 per cent. per annum.
For 606 months, 53 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 612 months, 54 per cent. per annum.
For 618 months, 54 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 624 months, 55 per cent. per annum.
For 630 months, 55 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 636 months, 56 per cent. per annum.
For 642 months, 56 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 648 months, 57 per cent. per annum.
For 654 months, 57 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 660 months, 58 per cent. per annum.
For 666 months, 58 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 672 months, 59 per cent. per annum.
For 678 months, 59 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 684 months, 60 per cent. per annum.
For 690 months, 60 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 696 months, 61 per cent. per annum.
For 702 months, 61 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 708 months, 62 per cent. per annum.
For 714 months, 62 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 720 months, 63 per cent. per annum.
For 726 months, 63 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 732 months, 64 per cent. per annum.
For 738 months, 64 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 744 months, 65 per cent. per annum.
For 750 months, 65 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 756 months, 66 per cent. per annum.
For 762 months, 66 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 768 months, 67 per cent. per annum.
For 774 months, 67 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 780 months, 68 per cent. per annum.
For 786 months, 68 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 792 months, 69 per cent. per annum.
For 798 months, 69 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 804 months, 70 per cent. per annum.
For 810 months, 70 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 816 months, 71 per cent. per annum.
For 822 months, 71 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 828 months, 72 per cent. per annum.
For 834 months, 72 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 840 months, 73 per cent. per annum.
For 846 months, 73 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 852 months, 74 per cent. per annum.
For 858 months, 74 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 864 months, 75 per cent. per annum.
For 870 months, 75 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 876 months, 76 per cent. per annum.
For 882 months, 76 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 888 months, 77 per cent. per annum.
For 894 months, 77 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 900 months, 78 per cent. per annum.
For 906 months, 78 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 912 months, 79 per cent. per annum.
For 918 months, 79 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 924 months, 80 per cent. per annum.
For 930 months, 80 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 936 months, 81 per cent. per annum.
For 942 months, 81 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 948 months, 82 per cent. per annum.
For 954 months, 82 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 960 months, 83 per cent. per annum.
For 966 months, 83 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 972 months, 84 per cent. per annum.
For 978 months, 84 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 984 months, 85 per cent. per annum.
For 990 months, 85 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 996 months, 86 per cent. per annum.
For 1002 months, 86 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1008 months, 87 per cent. per annum.
For 1014 months, 87 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1020 months, 88 per cent. per annum.
For 1026 months, 88 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1032 months, 89 per cent. per annum.
For 1038 months, 89 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1044 months, 90 per cent. per annum.
For 1050 months, 90 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1056 months, 91 per cent. per annum.
For 1062 months, 91 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1068 months, 92 per cent. per annum.
For 1074 months, 92 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1080 months, 93 per cent. per annum.
For 1086 months, 93 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1092 months, 94 per cent. per annum.
For 1098 months, 94 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1104 months, 95 per cent. per annum.
For 1110 months, 95 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1116 months, 96 per cent. per annum.
For 1122 months, 96 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1128 months, 97 per cent. per annum.
For 1134 months, 97 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1140 months, 98 per cent. per annum.
For 1146 months, 98 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1152 months, 99 per cent. per annum.
For 1158 months, 99 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1164 months, 100 per cent. per annum.
For 1170 months, 100 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1176 months, 101 per cent. per annum.
For 1182 months, 101 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1188 months, 102 per cent. per annum.
For 1194 months, 102 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1200 months, 103 per cent. per annum.
For 1206 months, 103 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1212 months, 104 per cent. per annum.
For 1218 months, 104 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1224 months, 105 per cent. per annum.
For 1230 months, 105 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1236 months, 106 per cent. per annum.
For 1242 months, 106 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1248 months, 107 per cent. per annum.
For 1254 months, 107 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1260 months, 108 per cent. per annum.
For 1266 months, 108 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1272 months, 109 per cent. per annum.
For 1278 months, 109 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1284 months, 110 per cent. per annum.
For 1290 months, 110 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1296 months, 111 per cent. per annum.
For 1302 months, 111 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1308 months, 112 per cent. per annum.
For 1314 months, 112 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1320 months, 113 per cent. per annum.
For 1326 months, 113 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1332 months, 114 per cent. per annum.
For 1338 months, 114 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1344 months, 115 per cent. per annum.
For 1350 months, 115 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1356 months, 116 per cent. per annum.
For 1362 months, 116 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1368 months, 117 per cent. per annum.
For 1374 months, 117 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1380 months, 118 per cent. per annum.
For 1386 months, 118 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1392 months, 119 per cent. per annum.
For 1398 months, 119 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1404 months, 120 per cent. per annum.
For 1410 months, 120 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1416 months, 121 per cent. per annum.
For 1422 months, 121 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1428 months, 122 per cent. per annum.
For 1434 months, 122 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1440 months, 123 per cent. per annum.
For 1446 months, 123 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1452 months, 124 per cent. per annum.
For 1458 months, 124 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1464 months, 125 per cent. per annum.
For 1470 months, 125 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1476 months, 126 per cent. per annum.
For 1482 months, 126 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1488 months, 127 per cent. per annum.
For 1494 months, 127 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1500 months, 128 per cent. per annum.
For 1506 months, 128 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1512 months, 129 per cent. per annum.
For 1518 months, 129 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1524 months, 130 per cent. per annum.
For 1530 months, 130 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1536 months, 131 per cent. per annum.
For 1542 months, 131 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1548 months, 132 per cent. per annum.
For 1554 months, 132 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1560 months, 133 per cent. per annum.
For 1566 months, 133 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1572 months, 134 per cent. per annum.
For 1578 months, 134 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1584 months, 135 per cent. per annum.
For 1590 months, 135 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1596 months, 136 per cent. per annum.
For 1602 months, 136 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1608 months, 137 per cent. per annum.
For 1614 months, 137 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 1620 months, 138 per cent. per annum.
For 1626

HOME FOOTBALL.

The Christmas Holiday Matches.
League (First Division.)

The following are the results of the Home League matches on Christmas Day and Boxing Day:—

December 25.

*Manchester City	2
Tottenham H.	2
Manchester United	4
*Chelsea	1
Sunderland	2
*Sheffield	1
Sheffield United	2
*Newcastle United	1
West Bromwich	2
*Derby County	1
*Everton	2
Blackburn Rovers	1
*Woolwich Arsenal	0
Nottingham	0
*Oldham	1
Liverpool	1
*Bradford City	1
Middlesbrough	0

League (Second Division.)

*Burnley	4
Blackpool	0
Preston North End	2
Glossop	0
Notts Forest	2
Wolverhampton W.	0
Birmingham	3
Barnsley	1
Hull City	3
Stockport County	2
*Bristol City	2
Fulham	1
Huddersfield	2
*Clapton Orient	0
Leicester Fosse	1
*Lincoln City	1
Bradford	1
Grimsby Town	2
Leeds City	2

Southern League.

*Brentford	2
Plymouth Argyle	2
*Gillingham	1
Norwich City	0
*Crystal Palace	1
Millwall	0
*Brighton and Hove	1
Exeter City	0
*West Ham	0
Stoke	0
*Queen's Park Rangers	0
Southampton	0
Watford	2
*Swindon	1
*Coventry City	2
Portsmouth	0
Reading	1
Northampton	0
Bristol Rovers	1
Merthyr Town	0

League (First Division).

*Manc. United	4
*Chelsea	2
Tottenham H.	4
Manchester City	0
*Aston Villa	7
Oldham Athletic	1
*Liverpool	1
Newcastle United	1
Sheffield Wednesday	2
*Sunderland	0
Bolton Wanderers	2
Sheffield United	0
*West Bromwich	0
Derby County	0
Everton	2
*Blackburn Rovers	1
*Notts County	2
Woolwich	1
*Middlesbrough	1
Bradford City	1

League (Second Division).

Bury	2
*Birmingham	1
Blackpool	2
*Leeds City	0
*Bradford	3
Lincoln City	0
Grimsby	2
*Huddersfield	0
Glossop	4
*Leicester Fosse	1
Preston N. E.	1
Hull City	0
*Wolverhampton W.	1
Clapton Orient	1

Southern League.

*Norwich	4
Gillingham	0
West Ham	1
*Stoke	0
Southampton	0
Queen's Park	0
*Bristol Rovers	7
Merthyr	1
*Northampton	4
Reading	1
*Watford	3
Swindon	1
*Exeter	2
Brighton	0
*Crystal Palace	2
Southampton	0
*Home Club	1

HONOUR OF HER HOME.

A Maddened Wife's Action.

The Seine Assize Court was crowded to its utmost capacity on December 23 (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail") for the trial of Madame Rachel Bloch, who on July 31st killed Mrs. Minnie Bridgeman an American.

Mme. Bloch, who is of small stature and of sallow complexion, appeared in court wearing deep mourning, and was supported by two gendarmes to her seat in the dock. She suffers from deafness, and listened to the proceedings through an ear-trumpet.

M. Gaston Bloch, who travels for a steel firm, made the acquaintance of Mrs. Bridgeman, a handsome woman of forty, in the train on the way to town. Their acquaintance ripened into intimate friendship and eventually M. Bloch took a flat for her in the Rue Vignon. Their relations lasted four years. One day Mme. Bloch was informed that her husband had been seen at the Magic City with another woman. She questioned him, and he admitted his infidelity. He also promised to terminate his relations with the American, and authorised his wife to call on her and inform her that he would see her on more.

Scene Between the Women. Madame Bloch called on Mrs. Bridgeman, but the latter declared she would do all in her power to retain her hold on M. Bloch. On three successive occasions the Frenchwoman implored her rival to cease her relations with M. Bloch, but the American laughed heartlessly at the tortured wife, and at the final interview bade her console herself—as she did—by taking a lover.

Maddened at the callous attitude of Mrs. Bridgeman the Frenchwoman pulled a revolver from her handbag and fired two shots at her. The American fell with a bullet in her brain. Mine Bloch walked downstairs and gave herself up to a policeman, saying— "Arrest me, I have killed my husband's mistress."

The Honour of Her Home. Madame Bloch declared—"I held her responsible for destroying the peace of my home. She had taken my place in my husband's affections, and had robbed my two little children of their father. I have never loved but one man all my life, my husband, and I still love him. If I had seen the slightest sign of pique on the part of Mrs. Bridgeman I would not have shot her. I killed her to avenge my life and the honour of my home."

M. Bloch had a distinctly unpleasant quarter of an hour in the witness-box. He made a very unheroic figure, and admitted that his responsibility in the tragedy was very heavy. All the wrong, he confessed, was on his side. When the president of the Court dismissed him with the stinging reproach, "Your conduct was disgraceful," he bowed his head and stole out of Court.

After an eloquent plea in her defence by Maître Henri Robert, Madame Bloch was acquitted.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Peking, January 13.—The delegates of the Chinese chamber of commerce of Manila, who are here attending the industrial congress, have presented a memorial to the Chinese government asking for the removal of the stringent and objectionable restrictions against Chinese labourers entering the United States and the Philippines, and making some striking statements as to the position and place of the Chinese in the Philippines.

The petitioners ask the Chinese government at once to open negotiations with Washington looking to a modification of the terms of the exclusion act now so rigidly enforced against Chinese workmen.

They claim that the restriction of labourers is a serious obstacle to trade and commerce in the Philippines. They assert that 70 percent of the business of the islands is in the hands of the Chinese and that there is unlimited scope for the employment of Chinese workers. The scale of pay of the latter, say the memorialists, is double that of Filipinos and thus they would not compete with cheap unskilled Filipino labour.

POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Sandakan, s.s. Borneo, Shanghai, s.s. Linan.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

From	Time
London	Jan. 2
Shanghai	Jan. 18
Jan. 3	Jan. 20

MAILS DUE.

German, Bremen, 24th inst. Siberian, Yushun, 25th inst.

The Bremen with the German Mail left Singapore on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 8 p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The Yushun with the Siberian Mail from London of Wednesday the 1st inst. is due to arrive here on Saturday the 25th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 24th Jan., 9 a.m.

Hoihow and Pakhoi—Per Carl Dietrichsen, 24th Jan., 9 a.m.

Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, and Saigon—Sungkiang, 24th Jan., 9 a.m.

Straits—Per Armenia, 24th Jan., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sul Tai, 24th Jan., 1.15 p.m.

Sandakan—Per Mausang, 24th Jan., 2 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Dilwara, 24th Jan., 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki (Europe via Siberia)—Per Bremen, 24th Jan., 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Yap, Angaur, Fred, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshoke, Matupi, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Brisbane—Per Colville, 25th Jan., 8 a.m.

Ningpo & Shanghai—Per Changchow, 25th Jan., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loong, sang, 25th Jan., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sul Tai, 25th Jan., 1.15.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Linan, 25th Jan., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Kwongsang, 25th Jan., 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 26th Jan., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Tamsui—Per Daigimaru, 26th Jan., 9 a.m.

Straits and Burma—Per Upada, 27th Jan., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 27th Jan., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Tsingtau, North China, and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per Ville de la Ciotat, 27th Jan., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Wingsang, 27th Jan., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiching, 28th Jan., 9 a.m.

Batavia, Semarang and Sourabaya Per Tjitroem, 28th Jan., 11 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Dumbas, 28th Jan., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada. United States and South America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Persia, 28th Jan., noon.

Philippine Island—Per Tean, 28th Jan., 3 p.m.

Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Si-kiang, 29th Jan., 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 29th Jan., 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per Japan, 30th Jan., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haitan, 31st Jan., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Timor, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per Eastern, 1st Feb., 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina, Cruz, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel—Per Kiyo-maru, 1st Feb., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Yokohama—Per E. F. Ferdinand 1st Feb., 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Devawongse, Ger. s.s. 1,051, E. Gathemann, 22nd Jan.—Bangkok 16th Jan., Rice—B. & S.

Shansi, Br. s.s. 1,232, Simons, 22nd Jan.—Swatow 21st Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,356, Williams, 22nd Jan.—Shanghai 19th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Upada, Br. s.s. 2,382, Logan, 22nd Jan.—Moji 17th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,428, W. F. Richard, 23rd Jan.—Canton 22nd Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Jason, Br. s.s. 7,449, G. Staves, 23rd Jan.—Shanghai 20th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Armenia, Ger. s.s. 8,384, H. Ekhorn, 23rd Jan.—Shanghai 20th Jan., Ballast—H. A. L.

Borneo, Ger. s.s. 1,344, F. Sembill, 23rd Jan.—Sandakan 17th Jan., Gen.—M. & Co.

Triumph, Ger. s.s. 769, Langschwager, 23rd Jan.—Fakhoi and Hoihow 22nd Jan., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kyodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,218, S. Mopisaki, 23rd Jan.—Canton 22nd Jan., Ballast—M. B. K.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Jan. 22

Huichow, for Port Courbet.

Seattle-maru, for Victoria.

Jan. 23.

Halvard, for Bangkok.

Daiya-maru, for Wakamatsu.

Chenan, for Shanghai.

Linan, for Canton.

Wingsang, for Canton.

Carl Dietrichsen, Pakhoi.

Bonin Is. for Canton.

Sungkiang, for Haiphong.

Kwanglee, for Shanghai.

Mausang, for Sandakan.

Haiching, for Foochow.

DEPARTED.

Jan. 22.

Dakotah, for Haiphong.

Fausang, for Singapore.

Seattle-maru, for Tacoma.

Laertes, for Saigon.

Halvard, for Bangkok.

Szechuen, for Swatow.

Kwanglee, for Shanghai.

Chenan, for Shanghai.

Foochow, for Port Courbet.

Glenroy, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Linan, arrived 22nd inst., from Shanghai:—

Buck.

Per s.s. Borneo, arrived 23rd inst., from Sandakan:—

Petersen, Mr. & Mrs.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Novara, sailed on 22nd inst., for Singapore, &c.:—

Aitken, Mrs. Lammett, Mrs. Furgess, R. C. G. P.

Buckhill, Mrs. J. Lammett, MacCallowhill, J. F. ter

Figgins, Eng. Moore, H. A. Com. J. W. Newton-Smith

Hughes, Capt. A. Plomer, Miss F. Hearle, Lieut. C. Robertson, W. P. Smith, Mrs. S. Jervois, J. A. Tanner, Mr. & Mrs. E.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 27th December.

Arrivals from China:—China.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Antenor, Australian, Glenlogan, Melnam, Tydeno, City of Baroda.

London, 31st December.

Arrivals from China:—Australia, Scandia, Thesus.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benledi, Benvenue, Birano Maru, Lennox, Somali, Yeddo.

London, 3rd January.

Arrivals from China:—Hyson, Senegambia, Sithonia, Yorok.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Bayern, Belgavia, Kanagawa Maru, Prinzess Alice, Ville de la Ciotat, Protoslaus.

London, 7th January.

Arrivals from China:—Hirano Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Atholl, Flintshire, Hitachi Maru, Inverclyde, Menelaus, Nile, Teucer, Den of Crombie, Rhesus.

London, 14th January.

Arrivals from China:—Protoslaus.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Australia, Derflinger, Liberia, Ping Suey, Priam, Suavia, Africa.

London, 17th January.

Arrivals from China:—Ajax, Bayern, St. Patric, Rhesus.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Andalusia, Austria, Erroll, Lutzw, Muncaster Castle, Silesia, Tango-maru, Yang Tze, Paul Legat.

All productions of the ALEXANDRA OIL CO. are under the strictest European supervision.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 11.30.—Pressure has further increased over China.

An anticyclone has strengthened and is now central over N.E. China.

Pressure has increased slightly over the southern districts.

No returns from Japan.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the E. coast of China and moderate to fresh monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. Northerly gale.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamcocks. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

23rd January, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force.

Westcott 7 a 30.35 7 64 nne 4 b

Nemuro 6 a — — — — —

Hakodate — — — — —

Tokio — — — — —

Kochi — — — — —

Nagasaki — — — — —

Kshima — — — — —

Oshima — — — — —

Naha — — — — —

Ishijima — — — — —

Bonin Is. — — — — —

Chefoo — — — — —

Whaiwei 30.59 24 77 nw 8 c

Hankow — — — — —

Ichang — — — — —

Kiukiang — — — — —

Changsha — — — — —

Shanghai 30.51 34 90 nnw 1 o

Gutzlaff 30.31 39 — — 4 ov

Sharp P. 7 a 30.47 58 — — 3 or

Amoy 6 a 30.31 52 66 ne 2 or

Swatow — — 51 100 ne 2 or

Taihuo 5 a 30.25 — — 6 e

Taichu 30.19 — — 2 e